Royal West End the brand that made reputation. Leaders of 30 years. Rs. 185 only. WELLINGTON CYCLE Co. BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913

Experience costs money, hence benefit by other men's experience. ROYAL WEST END at Rs. 185 is the greatest investment. WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co. BOMBAY & POONA.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH

VOL. VIII NO. 123 BOMBAY: MONDAY, MAY 24, 1920. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
(Companies Incorporated in England).
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.
SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are requested to be possession of Pass Ports.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.	
22nd May	Mandala	8246	
24th "	Chyebassa	6 249	Calls Port Said & Plymouth only.
29th "	Narkunda	16100	
5th June	Mantua	10885	
8th "	Chp Polonio	19500	

SAILINGS TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Date about.	Steamer.	
17th May	Kildonan Castle	Calling at Colombo Do.
Early June	Himalaya	

SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

Date about	Steamers	
27th May	Purnea	Gulf ports.
24th "	Lioga	Karachi.

Terms and Rates of Freight and passage for P. and O. and B. I. sailings may be arranged with

MACKINON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.,
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Steamer.	Commander.	Tonnage.	Arrival.	Departure
Heinei Maru	R. Nakanishi	4366	7th May	21st May
Hirano Maru	K. Yamada	5170	6th May	21st May
Shinsei Maru	K. Konaka	3204	17th May	28th May
Kimi Maru	M. Murakami	3194	20th May	31st May
Yoshino Maru	C. Hideshima	4172	3rd June	14th June

Arrived from New York and sailing for Calcutta via Colombo.

For freight apply to:
T. TAGAMI,
Manager.
Allice Buildings.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
THE OSAKA MERCANTILE STEAMSHIP Co., Ltd.,
(Incorporated in Japan.)
HEAD OFFICE:—OSKA, JAPAN.
Fleet.—187 Vessels, Gross Tonnage 463,000.
REGULAR SERVICE FROM BOMBAY JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamers	Captain	Arrival	Departure	Destination
Aroma Maru	T. Takemore	12th May	19th May	Japan
Peking Maru	G. Fujita	21st May	31st May	"
Sam Maru	D. Imaizumi	8th June	20th June	"
Luzon Maru	K. Tsuji	26th "	30th "	"

For Freight apply to:—
K. SHIMA,
Manager.
Ajam Building Ballard Road.
Fort Bombay.

Ladies Blouses Washed As. 6 to Re. 1
" " Cleaned Re, 1 to Rs. 2-8.
Diamond Jubilee Washing Co.
High Class Cleaners & Laundries
HAMAM STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY. 2

SHIPPING.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

S.S. "LOYALTY."

APPROXIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES.
8TH JUNE, 1920
10TH AUGUST, 1920.

FARES.
1st Class "A" Rs. 560.
1st Class "B" Rs. 520.
2nd Class Rs. 380.

A reduction of 10 per cent will be made on three or more full fares for families.
No berth will be registered without a payment of a deposit of Rs. 200.
The steamer is fitted with wireless telegraphy and all cabins have got electric lights and fans free of charge. The steamer also carries a fully qualified surgeon and also a stewardess.
There is no deck accomodation for servants.
VERY FEW BERTHS ARE NOW AVAILABLE FOR JUNE VOYAGE.
For passages and full particulars apply to—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.,
Agents,
The Scindia Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.
Ismail Buildings, Fort,
Bombay.
Telegraphic Address: "JALANATH".
Telephone No. 114.

BANKING

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	£1,500,000
Paid-up Capital	£750,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders	£750,000
Reserve Fund	£750,000

HEAD OFFICE:
14, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

Bangkok	Hongkong	Kwala Lumpur
Batavia	Howrah	Madras
Bombay	(Calcutta)	Mauritius
Calcutta	Kandy	New York
Colombo	Karachi	Penang
Delhi	Kota Bhru	Rangoon
Galle	(Kalantan)	Shanghai
		Singapore

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.
J. B. CRICHTON.
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1894.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Capital authorised	50,00,000	0	0
Capital Issued	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Subscribed	31,00,000	0	0
Capital Paid-up	16,55,799	0	0
Reserve Funds	13,29,592	0	0

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES.

Amritsar	Hoshiarpur	Ludhiana
Bombay	Hyderabad (Sindh)	Multan City
Calcutta	Jullundur	Peshawar City
Cawnpore	Jammu	Patiala
Delhi	Jhelum City	Rawalpindi
D. I. Khan	Karachi	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Kasur	Sialkot
Gujranwalla	Lahore City	Srinagar
Gujan	Lyallpur	Umballa City
Hapur		

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened a interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 3½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation of terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.
INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approved customers discounted and Demand Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers issued on stations where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to:—
RUPCHAND KAPUR.
Manager

BANKING.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD
Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen 60,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ...	Yen 37,500,000
RESERVE FUND	Yen 7,030,000

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEH, FORMOSA
BRANCHES:

LONDO.	YOKOHAMA	KARENKO
NEW YORK	MOJI	KEELUNG
SHANGHAI	AMOY	MAKUNG
HONGKONG	CANTON	TAITOH
SINGAPORE	FOOCHOW	SHINCHIKU
BATAVIA	HANKOW	TAICHU
SEMARANG	KIUKIANG	TAMAN
SOORABAYA	SWATOW	TAKOW
TOKYO	AKO	TAMSUI
KOBE	GIRAN	TOWEN
OSAKA	KAGI	BANGKOK

The Bank has also a LARGE NUMBER OF CORRESPONDENTS at HOME and ABROAD.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened and FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE Business transacted.
K. TAKEMURA.
Manager
56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE SUMITOMO BANK
LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	Yen 6,00,00,000
PADI-UP CAPITAL	Yen 2,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND	Yen 6,250,000

HEAD OFFICE:—OSAKA.
BRANCHES:

Bombay	Kure	San Francisco
Bingomachi	Kurume	Seattle
Dotonbori	Kyoto	Semba
Hakata	London	Shanghai
Kanaoka	Moji	Shimonoseki
Hiroshima	Nagoya	Tokyo
Honolulu	Nakanoshima	Toriaburacho
Hyogo	New York	Wakamatsu
Kawaguchi	Nihama	Yanai
Kobe	Onomichi	Yokohama

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. per annum provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and far shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
J. SATO,
Manager.
Churchgate Street, Bombay.
Post Box No. 889.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD
ESTABLISHED 7th SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE.
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.
BRANCH—Ahmedabad.

	Rs.
CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	2,00,00,0
CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,0
RESERVE FUND	60,00,0

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest ir allowed on daily balance from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGH OUT THE YEAR. On sums exceedin Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed whic does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year o for shorter periods at the rates of interes which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK accounts opened on favourable terms—Rules on application.
H. P. STRINGFELLOW.
Manager

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1880.

Subscribed Capital	Yen 100,000,000
Paid-up Capital	Yen 51,000,000
Reserve Fund	Yen 30,000,000

Head Office: YOKOHAMA.
Branches:—
Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta, Changchun, Dairen, Fengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe London, Los Angeles, Lyons, Manila, Nagasaki Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking, Rangoon, Rid de Jangiro, San Francisco, Seattle Shanghai, Shimonoseki Singapore, Soura baya, Sydney, Tientsin, Tsinan, Tokio Tsingau, Vladivostock.
CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
C. AIZAWA.
Manager.
Post Box No. 894.
Hornby Road.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.
(Incorporated in England.)
SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS.
The Bank receives Savings Deposits on the following terms:—
Interest is allowed at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum on the minimum balance, up to and not exceeding Rs. 5,000 at the credit of an account between the 6th and the last business days of each calendar month.
Deposits may be made in the name of two or more persons and may be made payable to any one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.
Copies of the rules are obtainable on application at the Bank.

BANKING.

THE NATIONAL BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA, LIMITED.
(Registered in the Transvaal.)
With which are incorporated.
The Bank of Africa, Ltd., The Natal Bank, Ltd. and The National Bank of The Orange River Colony, Ltd.
Bankers to the Government of the Union of South Africa in the Transvaal, Natal and Orange Free State.
Bankers to the British Imperial Government in South Africa

PAID-UP CAPITAL	£2,965,000
WITH POWER TO INCREASE TO	£4,000,000
CAPITAL & RESERVE	£4,615,000

HEAD OFFICE:—PRETORIA.
LONDON OFFICES:—Circus Place, London Wall; 10 St. Swithin's Lane, and 25, Cockspur Street (West End).
NEW YORK OFFICE:—10, Wall Street
OVER 420 BRANCHES AND SUB BRANCHES IN SOUTH AND EAST AFRICA.
ANTWERP OFFICE 55, Place de Meir.
MAURITIUS OFFICE—Port Louis.
Agents at Amsterdam, Paris, Petrograd and the Principal Cities of the World.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for one year or for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on daily credit balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000; interest on balances exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 subject to special arrangement.
BILLS negotiated and collected.
LETTERS OF CREDIT AND DRAFTS issued.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
SPECIAL FACILITIES FOR BUSINESS WITH SOUTH AND EAST AFRICA.
W. MURRAY SMITH.
Acting Manager.
Fazl Buildings.
Sir Vurrah Lane.

INSURANCE.

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
113, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
CHAIRMAN:
The Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Kt.
DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas C.I.E.
Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad, Kt.
Sir Hukamchand Saroopchand, Kt.
Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esq., Bar.-at-Law
Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Esq. (Pragjee Sons & Co.).
Lalji Naranji, Esq., J. P. (Mooljl Jetha & Co.) (Ex-officio).
Safest investment at minimum cost. Terms and conditions of Polices extremely liberal without any vexatious restrictions.
Automatic Non-forfeiture of Polices a boon to Policy-holders.
Application for Agencies invited from influential gentlemen throughout India.
For particulars, apply to:—
JIVANLAL DASTUR & Co.
Secretaries and Managers.

NATIONAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
HEAD OFFICE: 7, Church Lane, CALCUTTA
This purely Indian Company was the deposit Rupees Two Lakhs, in one instalments, with the Controller-General for the special security of the Policy-holders.
Sound Security Lowest rates of Premium in India—Liberal Policy terms.
"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India."
For all forms of Assurance please apply to
RAE & Co., P. BANERJEA,
Managing Agents. Secretary
or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS
Chief Agents.
Bombay Presidency,
79, Apollo Street, Fort Bombay.

LIFE ASSURANCE
Have you seen the latest Prospectus issued & by the H.M.L.A.?
MAXIMUM ASSURANCE
AT
MINIMUM OF COST.
It will repay you to send for a copy!
Funds and assets over Rs. 2,00,000
Claims Paid exceed Rs. 3,00,000
Trustee of the Reserved Fund—Govt. of Bengal (Official Trustee)
According to Govt. Blue Book—The Oldest Hindu Life Office in India.
HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE LIMITED
Estd. 1891.

Head Office:	Chief Agents:
309, Bowbazar Street, CALCUTTA.	D. SEN & Co. 1, Chowringhee CALCUTTA

JUST RECEIVED.
Just Received, a fresh consignment of Georgette blouses, dresses, ladies' underwears, underskirts, combinations, Knickers, night-dresses, Kimonos, Chemises, Camisoles, Sunshades, Bonnets; Chil-drens' frocks and all and every article of wear
FOR
LADIES OF FASHION AND SOCIETY.
AHMED E. ESSA ALI
MERCER MILLINER AND LADIES DRESSMAKER.
Telegraphic Address "ZIYA" Telephone No. 179.
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS HAS PROVED
the permanency and superiority of
"INKOTINE" INKS
and that is why—
they are exclusively used in all the Government offices of
Bombay Presidency!
For Particulars and Prices write to:—
G. S. RANADE & CO.
GOVERNMENT INK CONTRACTORS
BOMBAY No. 4.

OPEN DAILY FROM 4 TO 8 P. M.
THE BOMBAY COMMERCIAL MUSEUM.
The Permanent Exhibition
OF COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTS
AT GIRGAUM TRAM TERMINUS.
Admission Free.

INSURANCE.

BHARAT INSURANCE Co. Ltd.
ESTABLISHED 1896.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore, Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore Calcutta, Poona, Bangalore Mangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta.

Funds exceed	80,00,000
Surplus about	1,00,000
Claims paid about	85,00,000

Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready on vertability, prompt payment, female lives insured, etc.
Pushing agents wanted all over India.
K. C. VIDYAR
Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd.,
(Bharat Building),
Lahore.

INSURANCE.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD.
HEAD OFFICE BOMBAY.

Funds exceed	Rs. 1,20,00,000
Claims paid exceeds	Rs. 35,00,000
Annual Income exceeds	Rs. 25,00,000

All classes of Life Assurance Transacted.
Prospectus and quotations to meet individual requirements may be obtained on application.
ALLUM BHARUCHA & CO.,
Managers.

THIS PROSPECTUS HAS BEEN FILED WITH THE REGISTRAR OF JOINT STOCK COMPANIES, BOMBAY.

The Marsden Spinning and Mfg. Co., Ltd.

AHMEDABAD.

REGISTERED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES ACT OF 1913.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL . . . . . Rs. 30,00,000

Divided ino 30,000 Shares] of Rs. 100 each. Rs. 10 on application, Rs. 10 on allotment and the balance by calls of Rs. 20 at not less than one month's notice.

Rs. 15,00,000 have already been applied for by the agents, Directors and friends and the remaining Rs. 15,00,000 are offered for Public subscription.

Agents :—Marsden Brothers and Company, Limited, Ahmedabad.

DIRECTPRS :

SHETH DURGAPRASAD SHAMBHUPRASAD LASHKARI, Banker and Agent the Bechardas Spinning & Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Ahmedabad, Delhi Gate, Ahmedabad.

SHETH LALBHAI TRICAMLAL JAMNADAS, Banker and Agent, The New Maneckchock Spinning and Manufacturing Company, Ltd., Ahmedabad, Sankdi Sheri, Ahmedabad

DAHYABHAI BALKRISHNA MEHTA, ESQ., B.A., Director, The Bechardas Spinning & Manufacturing Company, Ltd., Ahmedabad, Fafda Street, Sarangpore, Ahmedabad.

J. R. RILEY, ESQ., Manager, The Ahmedabad Commercial Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Ahmedabad. Shah-i-bagh, Ahmedabad.

ROBERT RATCLIFFE, ESQ., Manager, The Ahmedabad Cotton Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Ahmedabad, Belgrave Square, Ahmedabad.

CHARLES MARSDEN, ESQ., Manager, the Ahmedabad Cotton Mills Co., Ltd., Ahmedabad Ex-officio. Shah-i-bagh Ahmedabad.

BEN MARSDEN, ESQ., Manager, The Bechardas Spinning and Manufacturing Co., Ltd., Ahmedabad, Ex-officio. Ellis Bridge, Ahmedabad.

BANKERS :

THE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED AHMEDABAD, BRANCH.

PLEADERS :

F. S. DESAI, ESQ., B.A.,LL.B., AHMEDABAD.

REGISTERED OFFICE, AHMEDABAD.

THIS COMPANY is established for the purposes set forth in the Memorandum of association and more particularly to establish and work a Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mill in Ahmedabad.

The Agents have contracted to purchase necessary Spinning & Weaving Machinery, and the delivery is guaranteed (subject only to a strike clause) by the makers during the year 1921.

The Weaving Machinery will be delivered by July 1921.

These contracts will be transferred to the Company, thus giving the mills an early start, which in these times is a decided advantage.

Owing to the high recapitalisation of mills in England, and the very high wages paid the directors are of opinion that the prospects of the industry in India are exceedingly good for many years, and that the demand for good Indian productions will increase.

The Agents are practical Mill Managers with many years experience in English and Indian Mills.

The Board of Directors consists of practical Mill Agents, and Practical Managers, thereby ensuring efficient Management in the interests of shareholders.

The Mill will contain 30,000 spindles and 600 Looms.

The Spinning Mancinery will be suplied by Messrs. Dobson and Barlow of Bolton, and the weaving, warping, winding and sizing by Messrs. Willian & Mills of Blackburn.

The Engines will be supplied by Messrs. John Musgrave & Sons of Bolton, while the boilers will be supplied by Messrs. Thomas Beeley & Sons of Hyde.

The Company will enter into an agreement with Marsden Bros. & Co., Ltd. appointing them Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents for a period of 50 years from the date of registration of the company, and for such further period thereafter, as they will be willing and ready to work as such Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents

The remuneration of the agents is fixed at 3½ % (3½ per cent) on the proceeds of sales of yarn and cloth.

Out of the agents' remuneration or commission Messrs. Ben Marsden and Charles Marsden are entitled to 3/8 or 6 annas in every rupee and the remaining 5/8 or 10 annas in the rupee will be distributed among the original subscribers of this company.

One of the Principal Partners of the firm and who is Ex-officio Director is eligible to be employed as inside Manager on such salary or remuneration as the Board of Directors may determine. This salary or remunerations will be exclusive of the commission payable to the Secretaries Treasurers and Agents.

Each subscriber of 10 ordinary shares, or multiples of 10 ordinary shares will be entitled to 1 (one) participating commission share for every 10 ordinary shares allotted.

As applications for 10 ordinary shares carry 1 (one) participating Commission share, applications for 10 (ten) shares will be allotted in full.

Any person desirous of applying for less than 10 shares may do so.

The articles of association of the company provided that the directors shall hold at least 50 (Fifty) shares in the company, and that their remuneration shall be Rs. 50 (Fifty) per attendance. Besides their remuneration the directors will be paid travelling charges and allowance if any director be obliged to leave his permanent residence on any of the Company's business, including attendance at board meetings.

The preliminary expenses of the company are estimated at Rs. 10,000.

The minimum subscription on which the Directors may proceed to allotment is fixed at 5000 shares from the Public.

The interest of Mr. Ben Marsden and Mr. Charles Marsden two of the directors is fully disclosed above.

A copy of the Memorandum of Association has been filed herewith and it forms part of this Prospectus.

Applications for shares will be deemed to have been made subject to the terms of this Prospectus.

Copies of Prospectus, and forms of application can be obtained from the Company's office which is temporarily situated at the office of the Bechardas Mills. Ahmedabad.

The Memorandum of Association and Articles can be inspected at the registered office of the Company, or at the office of the Pleader of the Company and the same may be purchased at Re. 1 per copy.

If the shares applied for cannot be fully allowed, the surplus application money will be returned to the applicant, or appropriated towards the allotment money.

Commission will be paid up to 1% (one per cent) to recognised Brokers.

The Mill is expected to be working fully in two years time.

SIGNATURES.

DURGAPRASAD S. LASHKARI.
LALBHAI TRICUMLAL.
DAHYABHAI BALKRISHNA MEHTA.
JAMES R. RILEY.
ROBERT RATCLIFFE.
CHARLES MARSDEN.
BEN MARSDEN.

APPLICATION FORM.

The Marsden Spinning & Manufacturing Co., Ltd.,—AHMEDABAD.

GENTLEMEN,

Having paid to you the sum of Rs.....being deposit of Rs. 10 (ten) per share payable on application for.....shares of Rs. 100 each of the above company, I request you to allot me.....shares, and I hereby authorise you to place my name upon the register of Members in respect of the shares so allotted, and I agree to accept such shares or any smaller number you may allot to me subject to the provisions of the Memorandum and Articles of Association.

Name in full .....
Description.....
Address .....
Date' .....
Usual Signature .....
.....

RECEIPT FOR APLICATION MONEY.

Received this.....Day of.....192 on account of the Marsden Spinning & Manufacturing Co., Ltd.....
The sum of Rs.....being a deposit of Rs. 10 per share upon.....shares of Rs. 100 each of the above named Company.

The receipt when returned to the applicant, must be preserved and if accompanied by the receipt for the amount due on allotment, will be exchanged in due course for a certificate.

N.B.—This form should be sent] entire] with the deposit o Rs. 10 on each share to the Agets Marsden Brs. & Co., Ltd.

C/o BECHARDAS MILLS—**Ahmedabad.**

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 09 April, 2017

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

CHEMICAL CLEANERS & DYERS

THE largest and most up to date establishment in India, equipped with the latest machinery, patronized by the leading residents of the Presidency. The Official and mercantile community and the principal Business Houses—treated by special process. The garments are freed from spots and stains, thoroughly cleansed and freshened up to look like new. Dresses, Costumes, Coats, Sarees, etc., dyed in the latest colours, with English finish by expert workmen.

ARMITAGE & Co.,
103, MEDOWS STREET,
Over Taraporevala's.

DIABETES — ALBUMEN — ANTI-DIABETES, Rs. 15 per box of 100 Pastilles or (Lozenges); NEPHROLINT, Rs. 14 per 8 oz. bottle. Old and heavy cases completely cured by marvellous extracts of plants of Dr. G. Damman. Ask for brochures with numerous testimonials at Kemp and Co., and give a full description of your disease. Agents:—KEMP & CO., LTD., BOMBAY.

THE "EMPIRE" is a BRITISH-MADE TYPEWRITER. Hence efficiency combined with durability. Sole Agents, CITY SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING STUDIO, 281, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BUILDINGS—Land and Building FOR SALE to suit your requirements are offered by MEHTA & Co., Auctioneers, 25, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

MOTORS & ACCESSORIES

FORD PRICES AGAIN REDUCED.—4 seater Touring Car, Rs. 2,500; 2 seater Runabout Rs. 2,500. FORD AUTOMOBILES (India), LTD., Hughes Road, Bombay. Telephone No. 707. Telegram "Autoford."

MOTOR CARS FOR SALE, ENTIRELY NEW, IMMEDIATE DELIVERY. AN OPPORTUNITY:—"FEW FORD AND OVERLAND" Touring Cars. One comfortable and luxurious Car "COLE" make 8 cylinders, Limousine body with latest design and equipments. Price Rs. 17,500 or thereabouts. Further particulars on application. One slightly used latest model "HUPMOBILE" with spare tyre, tube, mascot, clock, mirror, Lucas horn 5 lamps, covered with insurance. Price Rs. 6,500 or thereabouts. Apply to Messrs. BOMBAY AUTOMOBILES, Hughes Road, Bombay. Telegram Sparkplug. Telephone 3148. 1170

MISCELLANEOUS.

A FAIR OPPORTUNITY TO RECENTATIVE is sailing to England and continents for purchasing machinery. Those who desire to go in for new or secondhand machinery of any kind and desire business at low cost and personal care, will have a fair chance. Please communicate to ASIATIC MACHINERY STORES CO 265, Hornby Road, Bombay. 1101

WANTED YOU TO OBTAIN EASTERN LIFE OF MARRIAGE POLICY which is a source of satisfaction to old and crippled. Provide you cash just on Marriages. Makes a provision for your dependants. Premium Rs. 2 and Re. 1 monthly. Very attractive schemes. A BOON to middle class people. Send for admission forms and Rules to-day. Address THE EASTERN INVESTMENT OF COMMERCE, LIMITED, Provident Society, 193/5, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. S

SITUATIONS VACANT.

REQUIRED—Capable SHORTHAND-TYPIST. Salary up to Rs. 150. Apply MERWANJEE & SONS, Brokers, 70, Apollo Street. 1173

WANTED—A GENERAL CLERK knowing typing at Rs. 50 per month. Apply personally THE EAST INDIA COTTON CO., Great Western Buildings, Fort. 1088

WANTED—An Experienced ACCOUNTANT. Apply personally to N. POWELL & CO., Lamington Road, Bombay. 1126

WANTED AT ONCE—A TYPIST knowing correspondence. State salary. Apply Box No. 605 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1119

WANTED—A CLERK with sound knowledge of commercial correspondence and accounts. Apply to THE NEW BOMBAY TAILORING CO., 293, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay. 1065

WANTED—Experienced CLERK for General Office work. One who knows typing preferred. Good prospects for energetic candidates. Apply in person to BOMBAY SURGICAL CO., opp. West End Cinema, New Charni Road, Bombay. 1125

WANTED—An ACCOUNTANT with thorough knowledge of Double Entry Book-keeping, correspondence and typing. Good Salary and prospects to the right man. Apply in own handwriting to Box No. 609, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1143

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—One qualified Hindoo VETERINARY GRADUATE, starting salary Rs. 60, bi-annual increase Rs. 15 on approved service, rising up to Rs. 150. Apply with copies of testimonials to the SECRETARY, BOMBAY PINJRAPOLE, Girgaon, Bombay. 1089

WANTED—Good experienced first class MECHANICAL ENGINEER for Burma for erecting Paper and Sugar Mill and building. Apply to ABDULKARIM A. S. JAMAL, Agent The Indo-Burma Petroleum Co., Ld., Carlton House, Fort, Bombay. 1078

WANTED—An experienced GRADUATE, strong in languages (Sanskrit). Pay Rs. 60 with an annual increment of Rs. 5 for 5 years; and a fully qualified Drawing Teacher. Pay Rs. 40 with handsome prospects. Apply sharp, before the 1st proximo, to the PRINCIPAL, K. D. High School, Chinchani Tarapur, District, Thana. 1076

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED for up-country Press MACHINEMEN and COMPOSITORS. Pay Twenty-five to Forty Rupees. Reply to Box No. 610, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1175

EUROPEAN INSPECTOR WANTED must be sober, steady and alert and have unexceptional references. Apply in person to the BRANCH MANAGER, ARMY & NAVY STORES.

WANTED—A Marathi knowing GRADUATE and a MATRICULATE or a SCHOOL FINAL. Apply, stating terms, to the HON. SECRETARY, Israelite School, Mazgaon, Bombay. 1159

WANTED—A Gujerathi knowing UNDERGRADUATE, and Marathi knowing UNDERGRADUATES or MATRICULATES to work as Teachers in Local High Schools. Apply to T. A. KULKARNI Principal N. E. School, C. P. Tank, Bombay. 1172

WANTED A STENOTYPIST GENERAL CLERK and an ASSISTANT with at least two years' experience in Import and Export business. Pay according to qualifications. Hindus alone to apply at once to Box No. 616, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1176

WANTED—A CLERK for Life Assurance Office on salary up to Rs. 50. Good handwriting essential; knowledge of accounts preferred. Please apply to Box No. 613, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1160

WANTED.—For the Seoni Municipality a qualified FEMALE SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON or a qualified MIDWIFE and NURSE. Salary according to qualifications. Apply to the CIVIL SURGEON, Seoni Central Provinces, Bengal-Nagpur Railway with copies of testimonials 1142

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—POSITION as companion in English family by young English lady, just arrived from home. Apply Box No. 604, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1172

WANTED—POST as a teacher in a respectable Indian family by English lady, recently arrived. Apply Box No. 602, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 111

Young man of good family and high personal and University qualifications SEEKS EMPLOYMENT as a private tutor with a family. Please write to Box No. 591, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1063

WANTED.

WANTED.—A BILLIARD TABLE SECONDHAND in good condition size 12 x 6. Apply Box No. 574 Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 961

WANTED.—For Birla Cotton S. & W. Mills, Ltd., Delhi, SECONDHAND or NEW DRAWING and SLUBBING FRAME of any make. 857

WANTED—GODOWN in or near Fort, about 50 feet by 20 feet. Apply JOHN FLEMING & CO., Bastion Road, Fort, Bombay. 1181

WANTED—TRAILORS, such as are used with Traction Engines for carrying load capacity 3 tons and up. Quote price, specification and conditions. Apply Box No. 614, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1167

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—One Ton "FORD" CHASIS and TRUCKS. Brand new. Apply N. S. GUNMAKER, Automobile Engineer, Corner of Grant Road, Bombay. 1091

ELECTRIC MOTORS from stock 25 and 30 B.H.P. Brand new. By General Electric Company. Apply SUNDERDAS CO., Post Box No. 292, Bombay.

FOR SALE—Recently over-hauled twin cylinder NEW HUDSON MOTOR CYCLE, in thorough working order with bosh magneto coach built side car, etc., complete. Write Box No. 606 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1128

FOR SALE—40 B.H.P. Ruston C. C. type ENGINE, just received, ready for delivery in Bombay with or without starter. Apply MERWANJI RUSTOMJI & Co., Guntakal. 976

TO BE LET.

TO LET—6 new GODOWNS, well built to contain 2500 to 3000 cotton bales, situate at Siwri, near Moon Mill. Passed by the Fire Insurance Association. Apply sharp to ESMAIL HAJI CASAM & SON, 141, Chuckla Street, Telephone No. 4515. 1140

TO LET—ROOMS, suitable for Offices and Godowns and Shops in Great Western Buildings in Apollo Street and Bakehouse Lane. Run sharp to Messrs. JETHMAL NARANDAS and Co., in Rooms Nos. 119-120, to avoid disappointment. 645

TO BE LET—BEAUTIFUL furnished BUNGALOW, for Princes and nobles with billiard and Tennis on Nepeansey Road. Can also accommodate larger European and Japanese firms. Apply PRAGJI KHANDOOBHAI DESAI, Dadi Seth Estate Plot No. 6, Chowpati. 863

PUBLIC NOTICE.

NOTICE.

WANTED—(1) Qualified FOREST OFFICER, pay Rs. 70 to Rs. 80; (2) SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE, pay Rs. 40—50; (3) 10 years' experienced SUB-ASSISTANT SURGEON, pay Rs. 50—60; (4) Two non-matric Hindi knowing TEACHERS, pay Rs. 15. Appointments will be made on three months' probation each. Apply with copies of testimonials to KAMDAR, Kushalgarh, Southern Rajputana, Via Udaigarh B. B. & C. I. Rly. 1016

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

WE have REMOVED our Offices from 46, Tamarind Lane, Fort, to the premises in CHARTERED BANK BUILDINGS, Esplanade Road, Fort, which were until recently occupied by Messrs. Pragjee Soorjee Co., Agency Department.

Bombay, 20th May, 1920.

TRICUMDAS CURSONDAS & CO.,
1157

NOTICE.

THE NATIONAL SPINNING, WEAVING AND HOSIERY MILLS, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be OPENED from the 26th May, 1920, and that all deeds of transfer accompanied documents of title will be received by the Company for registration on week days between 11-30 a.m. to 3-30 p.m. and on Saturdays between 11-30 a.m. to 2 p.m. with the fee of annas four for every share to be transferred.

N. MAGANLAL & Co.,
Managing Agents.
1148

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN to all concerned that a public auction of Mhowra (Doli) seeds of this State will take place on 28th May, 1920, at 4 p.m. in the Huzur Office. Those who intend purchasing the same are invited to attend in person or proxy. Conditions regarding the said auction will be read over at the time of auction and will be open for perusal at the Forest Office at any time during office hours.

J. V. PATEL,
Forest Officer, Bansda State.

Forest Office,
Bansda State, 19th May, 1920.
1123

THE INDIAN LUMBER AND SAW MILL COMPANY.

Reay Road, Parel P. O., Bombay.
Telephone No. 4111, Telegram, "Grandis"

ENQUIRIES for all kinds of timber and sawing solicited. Log, Limber, Dimension and circular Band-sawing under European supervision a speciality.
Saw timber of various kinds supplied to order.
Special offers in batten and bailing ribs, and other w parts required by Mills.
For full particulars apply to above address.

ASOKA SWADESHI STORES, LIMITED.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

THE REGISTERED OFFICE of the above Company will be REMOVED on the 25th instant TO CHARTERED BANK BUILDINGS, Esplanade Road, Fort.

Dated the 21st day of May, 1920.

TRICUMDAS DWARKADAS,
Managing Director.
1145

BOARD OF INDUSTRIES AND MUNITIONS.

OFFERS are invited for the purchase of quantities of teak scantlings, planks, battens, junglewoods, Malabar Hardwoods, Oregon Pine, planking tongued and grooved, bamboos, poles bullies, etc., which are still available for disposal from the stocks of the Board of Industries and Munitions, Bombay.
Detailed lists can be had from the Deputy Controller (Timber Supplies), New Customs House, Ballard Road, Bombay, to whom offers for purchase should be made.

W. D. LOVELL,
Captain.
Deputy Controller (Timber Supplies),
Board of Industries & Munitions, Bombay.
1066

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

OWING to Taj Building having changed hands, and all Tenants asked to remove, I beg to announce that my HEALTH CULTURE DEPOT, will be REMOVED from 31st May next to DHOBITALAO at "LUKSHMI-NIVASA" Building, just beside the (New Building of) SMALL CAUSE COURT, 22, Carnac Road—1st Floor.
REMOVING SALE.
Before removing, and to facilitate same all things will be sold AT A REDUCTION of 18¾ per cent. on Books and 12½ per cent. on all other things on and from TO-DAY up to 29th inst., only.
All are invited to take this chance of buying "Health" things at RARE PRICES.

B. P. MADON,
Health Culture Depot.
Taj Building, Hornby Road.
Entrance Wallace Street, Ground Floor.
DON'T MISS THIS OPPORTUNITY.
Depot will be open till 8 p.m. all these days

THE TWINZAS OIL CO., LTD.
(In Liquidation.)

LOST DIVIDEND WARRANT.

NOTICE.

THE Public are hereby warned that FIRST DIVIDEND WARRANT No. 73 for Rs. 5,437-8-0 drawn on The Chartared Bank of India Australia and China, in favour of Mr. Abdool Gafoor Abdool Carim of Surat has been LOST. It is hereby notified that application has been made to the Liquidator to issue a Duplicate Warrant for the above amount. Notice is hereby given that if within thirty days from the date hereof, no claim or representation in respect of such original Warrant be made to the Liquidator of The Twinzas Oil Co. Ltd. (in Liquidation) Mr. B. Cowasjee, No. 4 Barr Street, Rangoon, the Liquidator will then proceed to deal with such application for a duplicate.

B. COWASJEE,
Liquidator,
The Twinzas Oil Co., Ltd.,
(in Liquidation).
Rangoon, the 26th April, 1920.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

OFFERS are invited for the purchase of Waterproof coats, Canvas Ground sheets, Canvas Saddlery Covers and English Canvas which are available for sale. Please apply to the undersigned.

D. RILEY,
Captain,
Assistant Controller (Textiles),
New Custom House, Bombay.
1095

NOTICE.

IS ISSUED to persons having interest in the land included in the Bandra Town Planning Scheme No. III, the making of which has been sanctioned by Government that a meeting will be held at the Town Hall, Bandra, on FRIDAY, the 28th instant, at 8 a.m.
All persons having rights in land or buildings within the area of the scheme are invited to attend the meeting. The proposed scheme will then be explained and it will be open to them to make suggestions regarding the way in which their interests are affected or to put forward any objections which they may have.
A plan of the scheme can be seen in the Municipal Office during office hours.

RAJARAM TUKARAM,
President,
Bandra Municipality.
Municipal Office,
Bandra, 22nd May, 1920.
1188

THE GOCULDAS TEJPAL BOARDING SCHOOL & LAW & MEDICAL FUND.

VACANCIES of Seth G. T. Boarders and L. B. Boarders in the above Boarding School will be filled up from High Caste Hindu College Students of Arts, Commerce and Science in June next, certain scholarships will be awarded to High Caste Hindu Students of Law and Medicine preference being given to Bhatia Students. Printed forms of applications can be had on sending half anna postal stamp. Applications will be accepted till the 5th June 1920.

HIRALAL R. MUNIM,
Secretary.
No. 162, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
829

ADVERTISEMENT FOR AN ASSISTANT TO THE STATE SURGEON.

WANTED—A fully qualified and experienced L. M. & S. or M.B.B.S., as an Assistant to the State Surgeon for the King Edward Memorial Hospital, Dhar. Pay Rs. 200—10—250 with prospects and free quarters in the Hospital compound and right of private practice. Applications should be sent to the STATE SURGEON, DHAR, and the selected candidate will have to join at once.

GALLADRARS.
983

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR INVESTORS

A going furniture concern in Delhi with influential Government and other connections is now open to consider offers for partnership or for outright sale. Has also got a sufficiently long lease of extensive premises centrally situated which are now almost impossible to secure in Delhi even at fabulous rates owing to the coming Royal Visit. Only Bonafide enquiries accompanied by references entertained. Apply to Box No. 510, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 695

WANTED

WANTED—A DISTRICT ENGINEER for the Rawalpindi District Board, Pay Rs. 250—20—350. His qualifications should not be less than an Assistant Engineer of any recognised Engineering College with experience. Applications for the post accompanied by attested copies of testimonials (which will not be returned) should reach the PRESIDENT, DISTRICT BOARD, RAWALPINDI, by June 1st. The selected candidate will be appointed on probation. 1040

THE JAMSHED MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, 26th May to WEDNESDAY, 16th June, 1920, both days inclusive.

By the Order of the Board,
HORMASJEE ARDESHIR & SON,
Agents.
Bombay, 13th May, 1920.
965

THE BOMBAY SCHOOL COMMITTEE.

APPLICATIONS stating name, age, race, religion and nationality, qualifications and previous experience, are invited so as to reach the undersigned by the 15th of June, 1920, for the following posts on the establishment for the Medical Inspection of Bombay Municipal Schools, to be now placed on a permanent basis:—

(a) and (b) Two Assistant Medical Inspectors (male) of qualifications not lower than those of a Sub-Assistant Surgeon or L.C.P.S. (Bombay), salary Rs. 75—5—125, plus Rs. 30 Carriage Allowance p. m., besides War Allowance Rs. 20 p. m.
(c) One Assistant Inspectress—Qualifications and salary same as for appointments (a) and (b).
(d) One English knowing clerk (a lady preferred) attached to the Medical Inspectress—salary Rs. 30—3—45—5/2—50, plus Rs. 15 Carriage Allowance, plus War Allowance Rs. 20 p. m.

N.B.—All these office holders shall be full timed servants devoting their whole time and attention to the duties of their offices and shall be debarred from private practice.

D. G. PADHYE,
Secretary, Schools Committee.
Bombay, Municipal Offices.
15th May, 1920. 1012

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE KILACHAND MILLS, LTD.
(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act, 1913.)

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ... Rs. 80,00,000
ISSUED CAPITAL ..... Rs. 41,25,000

DIRECTORS.

1. Sir Shapurji B. Broacha, Kt.
2. The Hon. Mr. Purushottamdas Thakurdas C.I.E., M.B.E.
3. The Hon. Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas C.I.E.
4. Joseph A. Kay Esq.
5. Kikabhai Premchand Esq.
6. Rai Sahib Sangidas Jesiram.
7. S. Meyers Esq.
8. Chandulal V. Divan Esq.
9. Cotalal Kilachand Esq.
10. Kilachand Devchand Esq. (Ex-Officio).

AGENTS.
Messrs. KILACHAND DEVCHAND & Co.

BANKERS.
THE NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA LTD., BOMBAY.

SOLICITORS.
Messrs. DAPHTARY FERREIRA & DIVAN.

"REGISTERED OFFICE."
"63, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay."

NO prospectus was issued, as shares of the total amount of Rs. 1,65,00,000 had been privately subscribed for by the Directors, Agents and the General Public, and the capital to be issued as above has already been allotted. 1184

FOR SALE.

ONE RUSTON CRUDE OIL ENGINE 32 B. H. P. in good working order with two country stone flour mills and two Rice Hullers, shafting pulleys, plumber blocks and other accessories.
Apply to Manager,
HINDUSTAN MILLS.
1162 Saharanpore.

THE ACME MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LTD.

THIS IS TO INFORM that pursuant to notice already given on 30/4/20 SECOND EXTRA-ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the share-holders of the Company will be held at No. 3, Wallace Street, Fort, Bombay, on TUESDAY, the 25th May 1920, at 1 p.m. (S. T.) to confirm the resolutions already circulated and passed at the first meeting held on the 8th May 1920.

MATHURADAS VISSANJI,
Chairman,
Board of Directors.
1165

THE BHIWANI COTTON SPG. AND WG MILL CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Bhiwani Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mill Co., Ltd., will be held at the registered office of the Company at No. 7, Malharao Wadi, Kalbadevi without the Fort of Bombay on MONDAY, the 31st day of May, 1920, at 2-30 o'clock in the afternoon (S T.) when the following Resolutions which were passed at an Extra Ordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 15th day of May, 1920, will be submitted for confirmation as special resolutions:—

1. That the Capital of the Company be increased to Rs. 1050000 by the creation of 7000 additional ordinary shares of Rs. 50 each ranking for dividend and in all other respects pari passu with the existing ordinary shares in the Company as from 1st July 1920.
2. That article 4 of the Association of the Company be amended in accordance with the above resolution.
3. That the said 7000 additional shares be offered in the first instance at a premium of Rs. 30 per share to the members of the Company in proportion to the number of ordinary shares held by them respectively and upon the footing that the full amount of each share taken up plus the premium (making together Rs. 80 per share) shall be paid to the Company on acceptance of the offer and that such offer be made by notice specifying the number of shares to which the member is entitled and limiting the time within which the offer if not accepted by payment would be deemed to be declined and that the Directors be empowered to dispose of the shares not taken in response of such offer by allotting them to Messrs TARACHAND MURLIDHAR or their nominees on the above terms.

Bombay, Dated this 16th day of May, 1920.
By the order of the Board of Directors.
TARACHAND & MURLIDHAR,
1166 Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

THE MATHRADAS MILLS, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that SEVENTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held on WEDNESDAY, 16th June, 1920, at 5-15 p.m. (S. T.) at the Registered Office of the Company "Canada Building," Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and the duly audited Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st March 1920, and Balance Sheet as at that date of the Company.
2. To sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
3. To appoint Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but are eligible and offer themselves for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration, and
5. To transact such other business as may be brought forward by the Chairman.

Notice is also given that the Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from 12th June to 19th June 1920, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MATHRADAS AJAM AND COMPANY.
Agents.
Canada Building,
Hornby Road, Fort,
Bombay, 20th May, 1920.

N. B.—The DIVIDEND when declared will be made payable at the Registered Office of the Company on and after Thursday the 1st July 1920, to those shareholders whose names stand on the Register on the 19th day of June 1920, to whom Dividend Receipts will be posted immediately after the meeting. Change of Address, if any, should be notified at once. 1136

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

LOST OR MISLAID.

A TEMPORARY SPLIT No. 1/5H in respect of 5 shares of the SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED, in the name of Vallabhdas Vithaljee has been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified within one month to the registered offices of the Company, Ismail Buildings, Fort Bombay. Otherwise a duplicate will be issued to the abovementioned owner.

Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & Co.,
Agents.
1187

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client Mr. HAJI HAROON JAN MAHOMED has contracted to purchase from KONDIRAM DAMODAR DHAVLE, who has contracted to purchase from SHAIK ADAM ABDEALLY, who has contracted to purchase from The SECRETARY OF STATE FOR INDIA IN COUNCIL, and Society for the Propagation of the Gospel the undermentioned property. All persons having any claims against the said property by way of mortgage, sale, inheritance gift, lease, lien or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at No. 95, Ash Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claims and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece of land, lying between Kamathipura Twelth Street and Kamathipura Eleventh Street in the Island and Sub-Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 956 2/9 square yards or thereabouts together with the Church now standing thereon and which piece of land is bounded as follows that is to say, on the North by Kamathipura Twelfth Street aforesaid on the East partly by the property of Shaikh Ghasimia Illiabux bearing new Survey No. 6612 and partly by property of Esmailji Essaji bearing new survey No. 1/6642, on the South by Kamathipura Eleventh Street and on the West by Kamathipura Centre Road and is registered in the Books of The Collector of Bombay under New Survey No. 6643 and which said premises are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 2218 Street No. 124.

SHAMRAO MINOCHEHER & HIRALAL
1164 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that HARJIVAN alias VITHALDAS PURSHOTAM has contracted to sell to the purchaser who is our client the undermentioned property.
All persons having any interest therein or claim thereto or in or to any part thereof either by way of gift, inheritance, mortgage, charge, lease, lien, trust, or otherwise howsoever are requested to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at Standard Building Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, failing which the said sale will be completed without reference to any such interest or claim and the same, if any, will be treated as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of permanent khoti tenure whereof the Khot is abdulhamid Habibbhoy, situate at Kaneri (Borivli) in the Thana District in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, admeasuring 2286 sq. yds. or thereabouts and forming part of land bearing Nos. 57 and 32 which land being Khoti has not yet been Surveyed under the Records of Rights Act together with an undivided one-third of 454 sq. yds. of land being the area of half the common passage towards the West leading to the public road and bounded as follows that is to say, on the East by the property of Wasodex Mahadev on the West by the other half of the said common passage belonging to Odhavji Morarjee and beyond that by the property of Bhagwanji Gokalji, on the North by the property of Odhavji Morarjee and on the South by the property of Madhoosoodan Jairam.

Dated this 22nd day of May, 1920.

CRAIGIE BLUNT & CAROE,
1163 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE OF SALE OF PROPERTY AT VERSOVA.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. RANCHHORDAS TRIKUMJI has contracted to sell to our clients Messrs. NAROTAMDAS BHANJI and others the undermentioned properties. All persons having any claim or interest to or in the said properties or either of them by way of inheritance, sale, mortgage, lease, lien, gift, possession, trust, charge or otherwise howsoever are requested to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 13, Nanabhoy Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim and the same, if any, shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES.

FIRST:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate, lying and being at Versova in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, Taluka Salsette, District Thana, containing by admeasurement 5771 square yards or thereabouts and bearing Survey No. 55, Entry No. 109, Pot Nos. 1 and 2 and bounded on or towards the North by the property of Fazal Mahomed Dama, on or towards the South by the property of the Vendor secondly described, on or towards the West by the Public Road and on or towards the East by the Public Passage.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land or ground situate, lying and being at Versova in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, Taluka Salsette, Zilla Thana, containing by admeasurement 5655 square yards or thereabouts bearing Survey No. 55, Entry No. 108 and Pot Nos. 1 and 2 and bounded, on or towards the North by another portion of Survey No. 55 firstly described on or towards the South by a passage belonging to Framroz Merwanji Mehta and Manekji Pestonji Mistry and beyond that by the property of Jusab Mahomed Dama, on or towards the West by a Public Passage and on or towards the East by a Public Passage.

Dated this 21st day of May, 1920.

MOTICHAND & DEVIDAS,
Purchasers' Attorneys.
1171

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUMMONS FOR DISPOSAL OF SUIT.

IN THE COURT OF THE JUDGE SMALL CAUSES COURT, AJMER.
Case No. 3121 of 1919.

CHITAR MAL and RORMAL MAHAJANS, of Ajmer .....Plaintiffs.
Versus.
(1) GULABCHAND MAHAJAN, of Ajmer.
(2) JAWAHARMAL NATHMAL MAHAJANS, of Manapur.

To
(1) MEGHJI NARPAL, of Bombay.
(2) JAWAHIR MULL NATH MULL, of Banapur.

WHEREAS the plaintiff abovenamed has instituted a Suit against you for Rs. 89 you are hereby summoned to appear in this Court in person or by a duly authorized pleader of the Court able to answer all material questions relating to the suit on the 28th day of June, 1920, at 11 a.m. in the forenoon to answer the above named plaintiff you must be prepared to produce all your witnesses on that day and in default of your appearance on that day before mentioned the suit will be heard and determined in your absence.

E. S. MEHTA.
For Judge Small Cause Court.
Ajmer.

Dated Ajmer, the 18th May, 1920.
1185

SALES BY AUCTION

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
BOMBAY.
No. 16, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay
Tel. No. 521.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Artistic Handsome Household Furniture, Baby Grand Piano (Ronisch), Singer's Sewing Machine, Electric Ceiling and Table Fans, Large Ice Box, etc. The Property of Captain Sykes.

On SUNDAY, the 30th May, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the "Downs" Bungalow at Wachhagandy Road, New, Gamdevi, very valuable household handsome artistic furniture consisting of dining table, dining chairs, dinner waggon, dumbwaiter, mesafe, drawing room suites of sofas and chairs, mirror door almiraha, clothes and gown presses, dressing chest of drawers, sideboard, dressing and writing tables, clothes baskets, corner cabinets, easy and rocking chairs, roonda almirahs, chiffoneers, palm stands, teak and iron cots, fancy teapoys, centre tables, hatstands, towel horse, wash-hand tables, baby grand piano (Ronisch), electric ceiling and table fans, Singer's sewing machine, large ice box, chicks, crockery, iron stove, fowls, etc.

The property of Captain Sykes.

The catalogue will be printed and the property will be viewed from Thursday, 27th instant.

AUCTION SALE OF THE EFFECTS OF A DECEASED LADY.

Under instructions from H. C. B. Mitchell, Esq., the Acting Administrator-General of Bombay, and the Administrator of the Estate and effects of the late Manchhabai, widow of Chunilal Vijbhookhandas, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 25th May, 1920, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), at their Auction Rooms, at No. 16 Apollo Street, Fort, the effects of the said deceased lady consisting of:—

Milner's safe, cupboard, chairs, bedstead clock, brass and copper pots, wearing apparels, etc., and silverware, such as box, lota, cups, vatkas, dish, silver watch, etc., and gold ornaments such as madalias, chain, etc.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 24th May, 1920.

GANDHI & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents.
No. 52, Medows Street, Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF 100 BALES COTTON (KASUR).

On TUESDAY, the 25th May, 1920, at 5 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at the godown of Sheth Hukmichand Rambhagat at Arthur Bunder Colaba by order of Sheth Keshoram Podar and on account and at the risk of defaulting purchaser Sheth Vardhman Jetsi.

100 Bales Cotton (Kasur).

A deposit of 25 p. c. will be required at the time of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 80 BALES COTTON (KHANDESH).

On FRIDAY, the 28th May, 1920 at 5 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. GANDHI and Co., Auctioneers will sell by Public Auction at Kolaba Cotton Green by order of Messrs Dhanraj Kishonchand and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Gulabchand Ganeshram of Dhulia.

80 Bales Cotton (Khandesh.)

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

GANDHI & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 24th May, 1920.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
NO. 85, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 4089.

AUCTION SALE OF 110 BALES GREY YARN

Under instructions from Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co. Agents the P. and O. S. N. Company, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on TUESDAY, the 25th May 1920 at 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), at Wadi Bunder opposite the G. I. P. Railway Goods Yard on account of the concerned the undermentioned damaged yarn:

Ex. s.s. "GHARINDA".

110 bales grey yarn No. 20; 12 1/2; 10 1/2; 10 shipped by David Sassoon and Co. Ltd.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required on the lots being knocked down.

AUCTION SALE OF 16 ROBBINS COPRA.

Under instructions from Messrs. Mackinnon, Mackenzie and Co., Agents B. I. S. N. Coy. Messrs MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, the 27th May, 1920 at 3 p.m (S. T.), the following goods landed ex s.s. "Chakla."

16—Robbins Copra

MENESSE & CO.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 24th May, 1920.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists.

SALE THIS DAY, MONDOY, THE 24TH MAY, 1920, AT 4-30 P.M. (S. T.).

AUCTION SALE of the Right, Title and Interest in Very Valuable Properties, situate at Kolbhat Lane, Chikhalwadi, Tardeo Road.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 24th instant, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will, under instructions from Mr. M. V. Gokhale, Attorney for Mr. Vishwanath Hari, the mortgagee and on account and at the risk of Mr. Shanker Pandurang Chowdhari, the mortgagor, and pursuant to the power of sale reserved to and vested in the mortgagee under an indenture of 2nd mortgage dated the 14th day of February, 1918, and several further charges and made between the mortgagor of the one part and the mortgagee of the other part, sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms No. 25, Medows Street, Fort, the right, title and interest of the said Mr. Shanker Pandurang Chowdhari in the undermentioned properties free from the mortgage claims of Mr. Viswanath Ballal, the 1st mortgage, under an indenture of mortgage dated the 27th day of November, 1918, and made between the mortgagor of the one part and the said Mr. Viswanath Ballal of the other part and of Mr Dattaram Pandarinath, the third mortgagee, under an indenture of mortgage, dated the 23rd day of June, 1919 and made between the mortgagor of the one part and the said Mr. Dattaram Pandharinath of the other part, but subject to the claim of Messrs. Jayantilal Motilal and Co. the 4th mortgagee, under an indenture of mortgage dated the 28th day of August, 1919, and made between the mortgagor of the one part and the said Messrs Jayantilal Motilal and Co. of the other part.

FIRSTLY.—All that piece or parcel of pension & tax land (cess whereof has now been redeemed) admeasuring 266 square yards or thereabouts situate lying and being at Kolbhat Street without the Fort of Bombay and in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 225, New No. 1734, Old Survey No. 226 and New Survey No. 135 together with the buildings and tenements standing thereon and which said buildings are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under C Ward Nos. 3100 (1) and 3100 (2) and Street Nos. 23 and 23A, and bounded as follows, on the East by the property of Vithoba Mancoji, on the West by the property of Muncherji Jamshedji, on the North by the range of chawl of Ramchandra Bhiwaji and on the South by the Kolbhat Street.

SECONDLY.—All those pieces or parcels of pension and tax land or ground (the cess whereof has now been redeemed) admeasuring 1,362 square yards or thereabouts situate lying and being on the north-east side of the fronting of private passage leading to Kolbhat Lane without the Fort of Bombay and in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 225, New No. 1731, Old Survey No. 226 and New Survey No. 137, together with the buildings, tenements and chawls standing thereon, and which said buildings are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Old Assessment Nos. 34/39 and now under "C" Ward Nos. 3174/3181 and Street Nos. 9/16, and bounded as follows, on the North-East partly by the property of Hormasji Cowasji Mystri partly by the property of Govind Limbaji Shellar, partly by the said private passage leading to the Kolbhat Lane and partly by the chawl of Adelji Batliwala, on the North-West by the property known as Rama's Oart and on the South-East partly by the property known as Angria's Chawl and partly by the property of Hormasji Jivanji and partly by the property of Jamshedji Nowroji Cabinetmaker.

THIRDLY.—All that piece or parcel of pension and tax land (cess whereof has now been redeemed) admeasuring 402 square yards or thereabouts, situate, lying and being at 1st Kolbhat Lane, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 225, New No. 1736, Old Survey No. 226, New Survey No. 138, together with the buildings and tenements standing thereon, and which said buildings are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "C" Ward No. 3134 and Street No. 19, and bounded as follows on or towards the East by the property of Govind Lumaji Shellar, on or towards the West partly by the property of Hormasji Framji Cooper and partly by that of Dossabhai Jamshedji Mistry and Sorabji Jamsedji Nariman and partly by that of Behramji Dorabji Nariman and Dossabhai Jamsedji Mistry, on or towards the North by the property of Pallanji Pestonji Daruwalla and on or towards the South by a passage.

FOURTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of land or ground of pension and tax tenure with messuage, hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate, lying and being in Kolbhat Lane, without the Fort of Bombay, and in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 225, New No. 1725, Old Survey No. 226, New Survey No. 240, and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "C" Ward No. 3173, Street No. 8 and admeasuring 229 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows, on or towards the East by the property hereinbefore thirdly described on or towards the West by Kolbhat Lane, on or towards the North partly by the property of Teli Kashibai Govind and partly by the property hereinafter fifthly described and on or towards the South by the property of Sonabai Jamsedji Petit.

FIFTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of land of pension and tax tenure situate at 1st Kolbhat Lane, without the Fort of Bombay, and in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement 129 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 225, New No. 1726, Old Survey No. 226 and New Survey No. 154 and assessed by the Municipal Assessor and Collector under "C" Ward Nos. 3186-3188 and Street Nos. 21-1-2 and bounded as follows—i.e., to say, on or towards the North by the property of Dinbai Dadabhoy Chinoy, on or towards the South by the property of Haji Miya Baloomiya, on or towards the West by the property of Fardoonji Ratanji Mehta and by Dhunbai Jehangir Suludar and on or towards the East by the said 1st Kolbhat Lane.

SIXTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground (cess whereof has now been redeemed) admeasuring 7,556 square yards or thereabouts, situate, lying and being on the northern side of Chikhalwadi, without the Fort of Bombay and in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 332/334, New No. 13852, Old Survey No. 144 and New Survey No. 7026, together with the buildings, tenements and chawls standing thereon, known as "Javji Buildings" and which said buildings are assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "D" Ward Nos. 3719 (1) 3718 (1), 3717, 3716, 3715, 3719 (2), 3719 (3) and 3718 (2) and Street Nos. 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 23A, 23B and 22A, and bounded as follows, on or towards the East by the property of Madan Bhimji, on or towards the West by the property of Liladhar Pharidas, on or towards the North by the property of Ratanji Rustomji and on or towards the South by the Chikalwadi Road.

SEVENTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of freehold land or ground admeasuring 4,245 square yards or thereabouts, situate, lying and being at the corner of Tardeo Road, Chikhalwadi Lane, without the Fort of Bombay, and in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, being a portion of land registered by the Collector of Land Revenue of

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHTA & CO.—(Contd.)

Bombay under Old Nos. 373, 375, 376, 377, 378, 380, 382/384 and 386, New Nos. A/13809 and 13892, Old Survey No. 153/155 and New Survey No. B 7046, together with the bungalow, houses, out-houses, stables and sheds, standing thereon, assessed by the Assessor and the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "D" Ward No. 3696 (1), 3696 (2), 3696 (2A), 3696 (5) and 3696 (8) and Street Nos. 3, 3A, 3AA, 3 and 7, and bounded as follows, on or towards the North by the Chikhalwadi Lane, on or towards the South by the property of Zoroastrian Association, on or towards the East by the property next hereinafter described and on or towards the West by the Tardeo Road.

EIGHTHLY.—All that piece or parcel of Freehold land or ground admeasuring 1,230 square yards or thereabouts situate lying and being on the South side of Chikhalwadi Lane, Tardeo Road, without the Fort of Bombay and in the Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay being portion of land registered by the Collector of Land Revenue of Bombay under Old Nos. 373 375/377 379 380, 382/384 and 386, New Nos. A/13890 and 13892, Old Survey No. 153/155 New Survey No. B/7046, together with the buildings standing thereon, known as "Bhagirathi Buildings" assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under "D" Ward Nos. 3696 (6), 3696 (7) and Street Nos. 5 and 6, and bounded as follows, on or towards the East by a common passage, on or towards the West by the property next hereinbefore described, on or towards the North by the Chikhalwadi Lane, and on or towards the South by the property of Zoroastrian Association.

NINTHLY.—The Press known as the "Nirnaya Sagar Press" in Kolbhat Lane, together with all the machinery, tools, implements etc. belonging to the said press and the goodwill thereof.

TENTHLY.—All the moveable property belonging to the joint family of which the said Shanker Pandurang Chowdhary is a co-parcener including ornaments, Government promissory loan notes, bonds, debentures, etc.

Further particulars and conditions of sale can be had of Mr. M. V. Gokhale, attorney for the vendor, at their offices at 17/19, Bell Lane, Fort, or of the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF A MOTOR BICYCLE WITH SIDECAR OF HUMBER MAKE

On TUESDAY, the 25th inst at 3 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 25 Medows Street, Fort, one motor-bicycle with a sidecar of Humber make, 6-8 H. P. water-cooled cylinder, combination coach built in working order.

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED LUGGAGE AND PARCELS AT VICTORIA TERMINUS, G. I. P. RY.

Under instructions from the G. I. P. Ry. Co., and in accordance with section 55 and 56 of Indian Railway Act IX, of 1890. Messrs. MEHTA & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by public Auction THIS DAY, MONDAY the 24th and TUESDAY, the 25th inst., at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the above address the following unclaimed Luggage and Parcels consisting of one iron safe, tins of ghee, oil, Bales of C. P. goods, Bicycles, Kit Bags, Trunks and boxes, shoes, Haberdashery, Hosiery, old clothing, grain, cotton samples, Jagree, English and country medicines, scented oils, kitchen requisites, Aerated Water Bottles, boots and shoes and various other articles, etc. Cash will be required at the time of sale and goods to be taken delivery at the same time.

AUCTION SALE OF 59 CASES CALCUTTA TEA.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 24th instant at 3 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co. will sell by Public Auction by order of Messrs. Ramanlal Motilal and Co. at their godown at Koliwada and on account and at the risk of defaulting purchasers Messrs. C. P. Perry and Co.

Lot No 76—39 cases each 15 lbs Calcutta tea.
Lot No 98—20 cases each 80 lbs. Calcutta tea.

AUCTION SALE OF GOVERNMENT CLOTHING.

On SUNDAY, the 30th instant at 9-30 a.m. (S.T) Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the Surplus Textiles Sales Depot at Colaba (the premises of the old army clothing factory) by order of the Assistant Controller Textiles Sales of the Indian Munitions Board.

A very great lot of Government clothing consisting of Cotton Linings, Puttoo cloth, checks, Blue Serge, Khaki Serge, Tweed, Blanketing Cloth, Dungaree Cloth, Khaki Twill, Flannels, Grey Drill, Bleached Drill.

Also a very great lot of white and grey Nensookhs and khaki puggri cloth, etc., etc.

The above goods can be seen at the place of Auction.

Cash will be required at the time of sale and the goods to be removed at the same time.

MEHTA & CO.,
Auctioneer.

Bombay, 24th May, 1920.

MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE AND CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
(21, Meadows Street, Fort, Bombay).

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY, SITUATE AT BHENDY BAZAAR ROAD OUT OF FORT, BOMBAY.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., Auctioneers, will under instructions from and by order of Messrs. Jamsetji Rustomji and Devidas attorneys for the mortgagee Bai Rakhmabai widow and executrix of the last will of Rao Bahadur Dhondiba Hanmantrao Badade and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Keshavji Deokaran under and by virtue of the power of sale given to the Mortgagee under the Indenture of Mortgage dated 10th day of January, 1917 and made between Keshavji Deokaran of the one part and the said Bai Rakhmabai of the other part sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 27th day of May, 1920, at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises the undermentioned property.

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of quit and ground rent land or ground containing by admeasurement 224 8-9 square yards or thereabouts together with all messuages, tenements or buildings standing thereon, situate at and fronting the Parel Road, on the East side thereof outside the Fort of Bombay in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 68, and New No. 7384 Old Survey No. 1556, and New Survey No. 1025, and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward No. 8038, and Street No. 188 at 192 and bounded on or towards the East by Bhendy Bazaar, or Parel Road, on or towards the West by a passage beyond which is the property of Jamadar Mahomed Ebrahim, on or towards the North by the property of Tadkoba Atmaram and on or towards the South by the property of Khoja Jan Mahomed Allarakhia and Ahmedbhai Allarkhia and which said premises are now in the occupation or possession of the Mortgagor and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Jamsetji Rustomji and Devidas Attorneys for the Mortgagee at their Office 5, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay, or to the Undersigned Auctioneers.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneer.

Bombay, 24th May, 1920.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE MATERIALS AND STORES AT THE G. I. P. RAILWAY STORES, PAREL.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 25th May, 1920, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs BENNETT & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the G. I. P. Railway Company's stores Depot, Parel.

2. A quantity of old and unserviceable material and stores consisting of empty wooden casks, drums, paint kegs, varnish tins, kerosine oil tins, lamps, of sorts, trolly wheels, G. I. buckets, chunam pans, waterin cans smiths anvils, augers, ratchet braces, hammers, cold sets, pipe tongs, chisels, shovels, powrahs, gunny wrappings vacuum brake pipes, I. R. piping plain and armoured hose packing cases hoops iron of casks, staves of casks, staves of casks, glass scrap leather scrap, rubber scrap, cloth cuttings, leather hose pipes, files leather belting copper rivetted and leather belting, copper sewn and other sundry items.

3. A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required when the lots are knocked down and the balance must be paid and the materials removed within 14 days excluding holidays from the date of sale, failing which ground sent will be charged by the Railway Company.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTN.

TO-MORROW TUESDAY, the 25th inst, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at Godown No. M Chanda Ramjee Press Colaba by order of Seth Narandas V. Dossa and on account and risk of Messrs. Gangadas Mota and Ludharam Gulraj.

100 Bales Khamgaon Cotton.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

Auction sale of about 3000 bales of high class Staple Cotton slightly damaged by fire and water.

Under instructions from Messrs. Nippon Yusen Kaisha, Messrs BENNETT and Co., will on WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at Wadi Bunder opposite to the G. I. P. Railway Goods Yard, near the oil tanks, on account of the concerned.

Ex. s.s. "SHINYO MARU."

About 2,500 full pressed bales high class staple cotton slightly damaged by water.

About 500 full pressed bales high class staple cotton slightly damaged by fire and water.

Shipped by Messrs. Gosho K. Kaisha Volkart Bros., Japan Cotton Trading Co., Mutsui Busan Kaisha K. D. Tata & Co., Bombay Co, Brusel and Co. and others.

The above steamer sailed for Kobe Japan on the 2nd instant, but owing to a fire having broken out in No. 1 Hold, had to put back on Friday night the 7th inst.

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

On SUNDAY, the 30th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction, behind the Byculla Club Road, the very valuable and artistic French polished plain and carved household furniture, best platedware, glass and crockeryware, rare China vases, oil paintings, Chesterfield sofas, easy chairs, silver show cases, cabinets, almyrahs satsuma vases, chest of drawers bedsteads, dressing and wash-hand tables, cooking utensils, etc. etc. the property of J. P. Rodocavachi, Esqr., proceeding to Europe and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY, AT LAMINGTON ROAD.

Under instructions from Messrs. Tyebji Dayabhoy and Co., Attorneys for Mr. Tejpal Nursey and his wife Bai Moghibai the second mortgagees, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will on SATURDAY, the 5th June, next at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises on account and risk of the Mortgagor Mr. Virjee Jivraj, the following valuable property:—

All that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground situate, lying and being at Lamington Road and ending on a private Road of Foras Road containing 3,388 square yards or thereabouts and following part of a larger piece of land belonging to Miss Hamabai F. Petit and Sir D. M. Petit, Bart, the Executors and Trustees of the estate of Bai Amabai Framjee Petit, which whole piece or land is registered by the Collector of Bombay, under Old Nos. 33-35, etc., New No. 13533, etc., Old Survey Nos. 174, etc., and New Survey No 6984 and assessed by the Assessor of Collector of Municipal taxes under E Ward No. 2710, etc., and Street Nos. 51-53, etc., and bounded as follows on the South by the property of Framjee Sethna, and partly by the property of Madhowji Gellabhoy, on the North partly by the property of Hamabai F. Petit, and partly by the property of S. T. Raja on the West partly by the property of Kanji Ratanji and partly by the property of Hajee Cassum Wadina, and on the East by proposed 40 f Road, together with the buildings erected thereon by the mortgagor save and except all such structures and buildings as are erected by Temooras Dorabji Kapadia and Nusservanji Nowroji Engineer, under the Indenture of lease, of 1st February, 1918.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. Tyabji Dayabhoy and Co., Solicitors or to the Undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.,

Bombay, 24th May, 1920.

CONSULTING AGRICULTURAL ADVISER.

For LANDLORDS, FARMERS and LIMITED COMPANIES—will survey lands prospect new schemes and give advice on all technical and economic questions in organization, management and improvement of LANDED ESTATES, Agriculturtural and Dairy Farms and Sugar concerns.

Indian and Foreign training and fifteen years practical experience.

A. C. DESAI,
L.Ag., M.A.,
(Wis. U.S.A.),
Lately Director of Agriculture,
BARODA STATE.

West End Watch Co., Buildings,
Hornby Road, (Fort), BOMBAY.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EMPIRE

To-day at 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.

Special Holiday Matinee at 4-30 p.m.

ATTRACTION EXTRAORDINARY

AN ALL-COMIC PROGRAMME

FOR ONE DAY ONLY

CHARLIE CHAPLIN

"FATTY AND MABEL ADRIFT."

AN ALL-COMIC PROGRAMME.

THE EMPRESS

To-day at 3. 4-30, 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m.

Special Holiday Matinee at 3, 4-30 p. m.

A TREMENDOUS SENSATION

Carmen OF THE Klondike

In 7 Reels.

AN EPIC DRAMA OF THE

FROZEN NORTH

—a gripping, forceful plot,—a big red-blooded—story, gripping forceful,—full of vigorous action. It has wonderfully beautiful photographic vistas of the Northland, magnificent staging, superb acting and a heart-gripping romance of love and sacrifice.

THE GREAT INDIAN SPECTACULAR PLAY

A DAUGHTER OF BRAHMA

Piturized in Europe and imported by the Majestic.

Is Going Strong—You Follow the Crowd Before It's Too Late.

NEXT SATURDAY—Coming with a Crash.

Our Thunderbolt Vitagraph Serial.

Smashing Barrilrs

Featuring Daring William Duncan

CINEMA MAJESTIC

To-day Is the anspicious

EMPIRE DAY

and Messrs K. D. and Brothers have specially selected a magnificent Photodrama, adapted from the famous novel of the greatest of the living British Authors

SIR HALL CAINE

You know how powerful and magnetic are the stories of Sir Hall Caine. His best work:

"DARBY & JOAN"

is now presented on the screem, with the Author's Own Son.

Dervent Hall Caine

in the principal Role

Two Prize Matinee Shows to-day at 3-30 and 5-30 p. m. (S.T.) Rest of the Shows at 7; 8-45; 10-15 p. m. (S.T.)

West-End Cinema

(NEW CHURNEY ROAD).

IMPERIAL
THE PREMIER PICTURE PALACE of BOMBAY

THE BLACK SECRET

featuring

Pearl White

EPISODE NINE — Tho Webs of Deceit
EPISODE TEN — The Inn of Dread.

PATHE GAZETTE
The latest & best.

PATHE REVUE
To interest & amuse.

START SOMETHING Comic,

Time—7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m. daily.
Matinee—Sat. & Sun. 3-30 and 5-15 p.m

IMPERIAL

ALWAYS A GOOD SHOW.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE

HOME OF CELEBRITIES.

Every day at 6-30 & 10 p.m.
Splendid 5 reel photoplay

"THE MARRIAGE BOND."

A well-to-do clubman marries a woman who does not love him but loves some one else. On knowing her perfidy, he gives her up. However through the influence of his little son, he is led to for give his erring wife and all are united and happy.

Also a Beautiful Scenic Film.

A DELIGHTFUL ENTERTAINMENT. !!!

Prices: Re. 1-8; Re. 1; Ans. 8 and 4.
(Seats in Side Boxes Rs. 2.)
(Dress Circle Boxes Rs. 5 each.)

NOTE.

Special Trams.

CAR to Colaba via Bombay Gymkhana from the Opera House Tram Terminus.

CAR to Victoria Gardens via Charni Road, Foras Road, Clare Road, Byculla, from the Opera House Tram Terminus.

CAR to Prince's and Victoria Docks from the newly opened Sandhurst Bridge Tram Terminus—which is opposite to Royal Opera House—proceeding on Sandhurst Road, and crossing Charni Road, Khetwadi, Falkland Road, Null Bazar, Duncan Road, Bhindi Bazar and Doongri Road.

THE EMPRESS

COMMENCING NEXT

SATURDAY 29th MAY, 1920.

Albert E. Smith presents

"William Duncan"

with

Edith Johnson & Joe Ryan

IN

"A FIGHT FOR MILLIONS"

Vitagraph's Greatest Serial Photo-play.

AND

CHARLIE CHAPLIN
CHARLIE CHAPLIN
CHARLIE CHAPLIN

IN

"To-Night at 8"
"To-Night at 8"

This Prospectus has been filed with the Registrar of Companies, Bengal.

WALFORD TRANSPORT, LTD.

(Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act.)

CAPITAL RUPEES TWO CRORES.

Divided into 2,000,000 Ordinary Shares of Rs. 10 each.

500,000 of which are now offered to the public for subscription at par.

Rs. 2-8 on application - - - - - - Rs. 2-8 on allotment.

The balance as required in two calls of Rs. 2-8 each at intervals of not less tnan three months with one month's notice in each case.

Note :—Most of the Mail and Passenger omnibus services will be subsidised by Government, or Municipalities.

DIRECTORS :

1. Captain J. N. WALFORD, R.A.S.C., M.T., Managing Director and Chief Engineer (formerly Army Mechanical Transport Purchasing Officer), Partner, Messrs. Walford and Company, Calcutta, London and Paris.
2. F. EASTMEAD, Esq., F.R.G.S., Director and General Manager, Deputy Controller of Munitions Manufacture (retiring).
3. R. H. MUIR, Esq., Partner, Messrs. George Henderson and Company.
4. Lt.-Colonel I. E. EDWARDS, C.M.G., Managing Director, Messrs. Handley Page Indo-Burmese Transport, Ltd.
5. C. A. CARR, Esq., Partner, Messrs. Place, Siddons and Gough, Stock and Share Brokers, 1, Commercial Buildings, Calcutta.

DIRECTORS:

6. G. B. McNAIR, Esq., Partner, Messrs. Morgan and Company Solicitors, No. 1, Hastings Street, Calcutta.
7. Rai Bahadur ONKAR MULL JATIA, O.B.E., Merchant, No. 21, Rup Chand Roy Street, Calcutta.

BANKERS.

Chatered Bank of India, Australia and China, Calcutta and Branches.
The Tata Industrial Bank, Ltd., Bombay.
The Allahabad Bank, Nagpur and Jubbulpore.

SOLICITORS :

Messrs. MORGAN & Co., No. 1, Hastings Street, Calcutta.

AUDITORS :

Messrs. LOVELOCK AND LEWES, Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.

BROKERS :

Messrs. PLACE, SIDDONS and GOUGH, Stock and Share Brokers, No. 1, Commercial Buildings, Calcutta.

MANAGING AGENTS AND REGISTERED OFFICES :

Messrs. WALFORD & Co., No. 7, Council House Street, Calcutta.

PROSPECTUS.

Objects :—The town of Calcutta, though of great size and population, contrasts very badly with most European towns as regards transport facilities. It is therefore proposed : To place on the Calcutta streets for the use of the general public motor vehicles for the transport of goods and passengers to be run in conjunction with the Port Trust and the Railways, particularly upon the roads provided by the Improvement Trust. It is also proposed to extend the service to other parts of India including the Presidency Cities and Hill Stations.

Passenger Services.—To carry passengers from the outlying suburbs to the heart of the city by regular 1st and 2nd class motor services and to supply motor omnibuses for public entertainments, race meetings and week-end services to Tollygunge, Barrackpore and the Dum-Dum Aerodrome.

To establish mail, passenger and freight services to hill stations and other places where special concessions can be profitably worked.

At the request of the Central Provinces Government a motor omnibus service will be run in Nagpur and be subsidised against loss by the Municipality. New motor omnibuses of the latest pattern have been built and are ready for work.

Freight Transport :—To provide a cleaner, cheaper, more speedy and more humane means of transport for freight and at the same time, to relieve the congestion of the Calcutta streets.

One motor lorry carrying merchandise should do the same work as seven bullock carts at three times the speed, thus displacing a line of twenty-one bullock carts.

The cost per maund mile by bullock cart in Calcutta averages anna 0.62 against about half this figure by motor lorry. This allows for a handsome profit and for reduced rates when the Company has its full complement of vehicles on the street.

The figures showing the actual average of bullock cart rates in November, 1919, and of running motor lorries may be inspected at the offices of the Company. These figures have been prepared by the Company's engineers, who have had experience both of running public services and of manufacturing motor vehicles in Europe, America and the East, and they are based upon the local cost of materials and charges.

The congestion at the railway stations, docks and jetties should be relieved owing to the fewer number of motor lorries required to move a given load compared with bullock carts.

The supply of food in Calcutta should also be greatly improved and the cost reduced by the provision of insulated refrigerator motor vans for fish, fruit and vegetables.

In selecting the types of motor vehicles to be used, due consideration has been given to the loads permitted to cross the various rivers, canals and railway bridges in and around Calcutta.

With a view to the formation of this Company a considerable amount of investigation all over India has been made by the Company's engineers during the past three years. More recently actual trials with motor lorries have been carried out in conjunction with the Port Commissioners and others and these trials establish that the Company can reckon upon a highly profitable and commercially sound undertaking.

The administration of the Company will be in the hands of men with thorough experience of transport and motor engineering. Captain J. N. Walford has been long associated with motor transport. He ran the first successful fleet of motor cabs in London and his firm in England turned out many special types of motor vehicles to his own design for war purposes. He was a Government Technical Officer on mechanical transport in India and has recently retired from the appointment of mechanical transport purchasing officer to join the Board of this Company.

The General Manager, Mr. Frederic Eastmead, was one of the first designers of motor cars in England and was one of the managers of the Sunbeam Motor Car Company of Wolverhampton in 1903. During the war he has held the appointment of Deputy Controller of Munitions Manufacture from which he is about to retire to join the Board and management of Walford Transport, Limited.

The designs and estimates for the Company's main offices, garage and repair workshops have been prepared and a site selected. Some of the vehicles have already been delivered in Calcutta and Nagpur and others have been placed in advance and deposits paid by Messrs. Walford and Company, which will allow business to commence immediately the Company goes to allotment.

CAPITAL :—The following is the proposed allocation :—

			Rs.
150 Lorries, 4 tons			22,50,000
25 Trailers, 3 tons			1,12,500
50 Omnibuses, 32 passengers			6,25,000
25 Touring and other cars for outstation work			1,50,000
		Rs.	31,37,500
Stock of spare parts		50,000	
Stock of tyres		50,000	
	Rs.	1,00,000	
Garage, workshop, staff quarters, etc.		7,00,000	
Machine tools and equipment		2,00,000	
			10,00,000
Law, stamps and preliminary expenses estimated			15,000
Promotion, no cash but fully paid up shares of the nominal value of			1,50,000
Working Capital			6,97,500
	Total	Rs.	50,00,000

Profit :—22½ per cent. per annum is the estimated profit on working the above 250 vehicles as shown by the following table. This is a conservative, estimate, allowing for depreciation and the schedules in detail may be inspected at the offices of the Company:

	Gross earnings. Rs.	Working expenses. Rs.	Nett revenue. Rs.
150 Lorries, Schedule No. 1	25,20,000	17,47,200	7,72,800
25 Trailers, Schedule No. 2	1,57,500	78,350	79,150
50 Omnibuses, Schedule No. 3	9,00,000	6,72,500	2,27,500
25 Cars, Schedule No. 4	3,37,500	2,76,000	61,500
Rs.	39,15,000	27,74,050	11,40,950

Nett revenue (after allowing for depreciation of rolling stock) Rs. 11,40,950, i.e., say 22¾ per cent. on the total capital issued.

The minimum subscription on which the Directors may proceed to allotment is 25 per cent. of the 5,00,000 shares now offered to the public for subscription. The preliminary expenses of and incidental to the formation and the floatation of the Company are estimated at Rs. 15,000 and these will be payable by the Company. The usual brokerage of annas four per share will be paid to the Company's brokers or to any other recognised stock and share brokers who place shares with their constituents but only on shares actually allotted.

There will be no underwriting and no promotion money in cash is being paid, but fully paid shares of the nominal value of Rs. 1,50,000 will be issued to the promoter, Captain J. N. Walford in consideration of the considerable out-of-pocket expenses incurred by him and of his services in formulating the general plan, surveying routes, carrying out trials, arranging contracts and organizing the Company. Mr. G. B. McNair, one of the Directors, is interested in the promotion, as being one of the members of the solicitors to the Company. Mr. C. A. Carr, one of the Directors, is interested in the promotion as being one of the members of the brokers to the Company. Apart from this, no Director has any pecuniary interest in the promotion except by virtue of his office. No money has been paid or is payable to the Directors who will be entitled only to their ordinary remuneration as provided for in the Articles of Association or remuneration for any special services.

Agreements :—The following agreements have been entered into :—

1. Between the Company and Walford and Company, Calcutta, appointing the latter Managing Agents to the Transport Company for a period of Fifteen years and thereafter until resignation or removal by extraordinary resolution. Walford and Company will provide office accommodation in Calcutta for the Transport Company and charge only a fair proportion of their general office expenses to be assessed by the Company's Auditors. Walford and Company as Managing Agents are also entitled as remuneration to a commission of 10 per cent. of the nett profits of the Company after deducting interest on debentures on borrowed money, but before taking anything to depreciation reserve or other special account or for Directors' remuneration.

2. Between the Company and Mr. Frederic Eastmead, appointing him General Manager, of the Company for a period of 10 years at a salary of Rs. 2,000 per mensem with annual increment of Rs. 250 per mensem after the first year and also a commission of 2½ per cent. on the nett profits of the Company divisible as dividends.

Copies of the contracts above referred to may be inspected at the offices of the Company during the usual business hours.

Directors' Qualification and Remuneration :—The Articles of Association provide that the qualification of a Director is to be his holding of Ordinary Shares of the nominal value of Rs. 1,000 and until otherwise determined the remuneration of every Director is to be Rs. 100 for each meeting attended and a proportion of a sum equal to 2 per cent. of the nett profits of the Company which sum is to be divisible among the Directors as further remuneration. Every holder of at least five Ordinary Shares shall have one vote both at General and Extraordinary Meetings. A copy of the Memorandum of Association of this Company is printed in the fold of this prospectus and forms part of it. Copies of the Memorandum and Article of Association of the Company and of the contracts above referred to may be inspected at the offices of the Company during the usual business hours.

Applications for Shares should be made on the accompanying form to Messrs. Walford and Company, No. 7, Council House Street, Calcutta, or to any of the Bankers or Brokers to the Company, together with the amounts payable on application.

If no allotment is made the deposit will be returned in full but where the number of Shares allotted is less than the number applied for the surplus will be applied towards the remaining payments. Failure to pay any future instalment on Shares allotted when due will render payments liable to forfeiture.

This prospectus has been duly filed with the Registrar of Companies.

JOHN N. WALFORD,
F. EASTMEAD,
R. H. MUIR,
IVO E. EDWARDS,
C. A. CARR,
G. B. McNAIR,
O. M. JATIA,
} *Directors.*

Dated the 17th day of May, 1920.

FORM OF APPLICATION FOR SHARES.

To the Directors,
WALFORD TRANSPORT, LIMITED.

Gentlemen,

Having paid to the Company's Bankers.

(1) The Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.
(2) The Allahabad Bank, Ltd.
(3) The Tata Industrial Bank, Ltd.

the sum of Rs.....being a deposit of Rs. 2-8 per share on.....shares of the abovenamed Company, I request you to allot me that number of shares upon the terms of the Company's Prospectus and I hereby agree to accept the same or any smaller number of shares that may be allotted to me and to make further payments thereon in accordance with the Prospectus and I authorize you to register me as the holder of the said shares.

Name in full .....
Address .....
Description .....
Date .....
Signature .....

N.B.—This form, with the remittance, should be sent to the Company's Bankers, who will forward the application to the Secretary of the Company.

WALFORD TRANSPORT, LIMITED.

Banker's Receipt (to be retained by the applicant).

Received this.....day of.....1920, from Mr.....the sum of Rs.....being a deposit of Rs. 2-8 per share on application for.....shares in the abovenamed Company.

This receipt must be preserved to be exchanged for share certificate.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR

FAREWELL VISIT

OF

MAURICE E. BANDMAN'S

FAMOUS

"PIERROT PIE CO."

14 CLEVER ARTISTES 14

including

THE POPULAR ARTISTE

MADELINE ROSSITER

and ZIMMY

THE LIVE JAZZ MAN

LAST FEW NIGHTS

Today Monday, May 24th.

"PIE No. 6"

Tuesday, May 25th.

"JAZZ PIE"

Wednesday, May 26th

"PLUM PIE"

Thursday, May 27th.

"MINCE PIE"

Friday, May 28th.

"STRAWBERRIES & CREAM"

Saturday, May 29th

"A SPECIAL FRUIT SALAD"

EACH PIE IS AN ENTIRELY DIFFERENT DISH.

Plans at Rose & Co. upto 6 p. m.

After 7 p. m. at the Theatre.

THE

EXCELSIOR

TO-DAY AT 6-30 p. m.

"The Devil"

It is a Story of Love with many Complications. Love does not run smoothly by any means. It Swirls in eddies and finishes up in Maelstrums with His Satanic Majesty at the Helm.

GERALDINE FARRAR

in

The woman God forgot

Magnificent Spectacular Drama

Story of a Princess who betrayed her country for the man she loved.

GLOBE CINEMA,

Sandhurst Road, West

Next Saturday.

FATAL FORTUNE

Starting 15 Episode Serial.

WORLD RENOWNED

Gandiv

Anti Rheumatism

Balm

Most effective remedy for Headache, Colds, Neuralgia, Sciatica and ill nervous.

Price per bottle, annas 8.

Literature sent on request.

Bhicka Cullianjee & Co.

Dispensing Chemists & Druggists,

MARSH MANSION STREET,

BOMBAY.

NEW VIGOUR NEW VITALITY NEW LIFE RESTORES NEW NERVE POWER

CELEBRATED PANACEA & Co.'s

FrenchPills

POWERFUL NERVE TONIC RESTORATIVE

FOR LOST VIGOUR & VITALITY.

LITERATURE FREE PRICE RE 1/4.

SOLE AGENTS:—THE ALL-INDIA M.O. BUREAU, 87 UP. CIRCULAR RD. CALCUTTA.

Sole Distributors for Madras and Bombay Presidency:—

THE INDO-BRITISH TRADING CORPORATION,

85, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, May 20th

		Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Livepool	..	5,000
" " Sales on Spec. & for Exp.	..	....
" " Sales of East Indian	..	30
" " Imports	..	....
Mid. Americans Spot	..	27.52
Egyptian F. G. F. Sakels.	..	76.50
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time)	July	33.38
	Oct.	35.25
	Jan.	33.62
New Orleans 10 a.m.	July	38.04
	Oct.	35.14

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, May 20th.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	..	11,000
Day's Export to Great Britain	..	13,000
" " to Continent	..	nil
Futures at New York July	..	33.76
" " Oct.	..	35.75
" " Jan.	..	33.94
Spot Cotton at New York	..	43.00
" " Orlean	..	40.50
Futures at New Orleans July	..	38.42
" Oct.	..	35.52
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 Quality)	..	18 3/4
Demand Bills	..	3.81.60
Silver Commercial Bars	..	89 3/4

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, May 21st.

Months.	To-day's prices.
May	24.49
June	24.30
July	24.18
Aug.	24.01
Sept.	23.78
Oct.	23.46
Nov.	23.07
Dec.	22.80
Jan.	22.57
Feb.	22.33
Mar.	22.09
April	21.84

Tone:—Steady.

Manchester Market:—Dull and irregular.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Liverpool, May 21st,

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Months	To-day's prices.
May	24.72
June	....
July	24.37
Aug.	24.19
Sept.	....
Oct.	23.57
Nov.	....
Dec.	22.92
Jan.	22.69
Feb.	....
Mar.	22.24
April	....

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Liverpool, May 21st.

S.G. Bengal Good	..	12.60
" " Fully Good	..	12.75
" " Fine	..	13.25
No. 1 Oomra Good M. G.	..	17.75
" " Fully Good M. G.	..	14.75
" " Fine	..	18.35
Broach Good M. G.	..	20.85
" Fully Good	..	21.35
" Fine	..	21.85
Broach Seinde Good	..	11.62
" Fully Good	..	12.57
" Fine	..	13.07

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

London, Saturday, May 21st.

		Bales
East Indian Sales	..	22,600
Total Speculation	..	100
" Export	..	....
East Indian Export	..	....
" " Stock	..	....
" " Forwarded	..	82,000
" " Export	..	1,300
" " Import	..	nil
" " Speculation	..	11,050
American Afloat	..	120,000
East Indian Afloat	..	15,000
Total Afloat	..	175,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON STATISTICS.

London, May 20th.

		Bales.
Total Actual Export	..	nil
" Forwarded	..	86,000
" Imports	..	21,000
" Stock	..	11,84,000
Actual Weekly Sales	..	22,000

BOMBAY MARKETS.

COTTON.

(From our Correspondent.)

May, 22.

The Marwadi bazaar opened at Rs. 429½ for Fully Good Broach July-August. Fluctuations occurred the highest price of the sessions being Rs. 429½ and the lowest Rs. 426½ The bazaar closed at Rs. 426½. At Colaba the market opened at Rs. 428½ declined to Rs. 421½ and closed at Rs. 423.

Ready cotton was quiet with little enquiry.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS 6 P. M.

			Rs
Fully Good M.G. Broach	..	April May	434
Fully Good M. G. Broach	..	July-Aug.	423
Fully Good M.G. Bengal	..	May	217
	..	July	237
Fine Oomras	..	May	262
"	..	July	284

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of cotton produce ster for the 24 hours ending 6 p.m. on 21st May 1920.

Cotton	..	..	..	12,842 Bales.
Wheat	..	..	..	3 617 Qrs.
Linseed	..	..	..	4,240 "
Rape etc	..	..	..	6,867 "
Hingellyseed	..	..	..	238 "
Poppyseed	..	..	..	Nil "
Groundnuts	..	..	..	240 "
Castorseed	..	..	..	781 "
" Jute	..	..	..	4,561 "
Myrabollams	..	..	..	485 "
Cottonseed	..	..	..	16,101 "
Mowraseed	..	..	..	4 "
Gram	..	..	..	3 340 "
Jowar	..	..	..	1,526 "
Maize	..	..	..	Nil.
Barley	..	..	..	321 "
Barlee	..	..	..	Nil. "

WHEAT AND SEEDS QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 22nd 1920, 5-30 p.m.

(Ready)	Bazar Terms. Rs. a. p.	Rail Delivery Rs. a. p.
Wheat White Delhi 70-88	70 0 0	9 7 0
" " Cawnpore 70-88	67 0 0	9 0 0
" Karachi Bengs	63 0 0	9 1 0
Rapeseed, Brown Delhi	12 4 0	13 0 0
" " Cawnpore	12 8 0	13 2 0
" Yellow Cawnpore	13 4 0	14 2 0
Linseed, Brown Bold	17 0 0	17 8 0
" " Thin	16 0 0	17 0 0
Toriseed, White 85-15	80 0 0	18 0 0
" Gular 75-25	85 0 0	....
" Gular 60-50	75 0 0	....
" Black	60 0 0	....
Poppyseed, White	17 12 0	18 8 0
Groundnuts	90 0 0	18 4 0
Mowraseed	....	....
Barley	....	....
Castorseed	56 0 0	11 4 0

Forwards

	Rs. a. p.
Wheat May	9 5 0
Linseed May	17 11 3
Linseed September	17 9 0
Wheat Aug.-Sep.	8 15 0

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 22nd 1920.

	Market Rates
Bank Telegraphic	2 0 1/2
Bank Demand	2 0 5/8
Doc. Acceptance 8m/s	2 2 1/4
Fcr. Demand	606
American Dollars	284
Hongkong "	204
Shanghai "	166
Japan "	130
Singapore "	115

Market Steady.

BOMBAY CHINA AND YARN MARKET

Bombay, May 22nd.

	Rates per lb. Rs. a. p.
Davids No. 10	1 0 6
Shapurji No. 10½	1 0 6
Currimbhoy No. 12½	1 3 6
Shapurji No. 64	0 11 3
Japan No. 40/1	3 0 0
Do. No. 42/2	3 0 0
Do. No. 2/40	3 0 0

THE METAL MERCHANTS COMPANY.

Issued rates for Brass and Copper daily Quotations.

BRASS RATES.

Bombay, 22nd May.

	per mod.	Rs.	a.	p
Brass	3/4	93	0	0
"	1/0	83	0	0
"	1 1/4	88	0	0
"	1 1/2	82	0	0
"	1 3/4	89	0	0
"	2/0	80	0	0

COPPER RATES.

Bombay, 22nd May

	per mod.	Rs	a.	p
Coopper.	3/4	84	0	0
"	1/0	14	0	0
"	1 1/4	86	0	0
"	1 1/2	84	0	0
"	1 3/4	84	0	0
"	2/0	84	0	0
Japanies Coopper-Brass		83	0	0
Panch t ka joint		25	0	0
Copper English-Brass		85	0	0
Brass-Bare		31	0	0

PIECE-GOODS.

Bombay, May 22.

Nothing fresh has transpired in the Cloth market since yesterday. In the absence of demand rupee rates have remained nominally steady. No new feature has been noticeable and the market has dragged on with a quiet tone.

The quotations for the leading shops of Greys and Whites are as under:—

GREY SHIRTINGS—

	Ins	Yds	Rs	a.	p.
Ralli's Fari No. 2000	39×37½/8	..	17	0	0
" 100000	45× "	..	20	8	0
" No 33000	45× "	..	17	8	0
" 2800	37× "	..	14	8	0
Graham's No. 2730	38× "	..	16	8	0
" "Yellow Horse"	43×39	..	....		
" No. 2310	44×38½	..	....		
Dewburste' "BBB"	38× "	..	27	12	0
" "BB"	38× "	..	23	4	0
" "Rupee No 5	39× "	..	21	8	0

GREY JACONETS—

Ralli's No. 18	..	45×22	..	10	12 0
" " 138	..	40×22	..	8	12 0

GREY DRILLS—

Pepperell "Dragon"	..	29×40	..	32	0 0
Ralli's Musjid No. 425	..	20×40	..	16	0 0

WHITE SHIRTINGS—

Liepmann's No. 1500	..	32×42	..	33	4 0
H.B.T.C. 40,000	..	38×40	..	41	0 0
H.B.T.C. 33,000	..	.. "	..	39	0 0
Fleming's No. 7182	..	30×20	..	10	2 0

WHITE NAINSOOKS—

Ralli's No. 7070/9090	..	27×18	..	7	8 0
" No. 1900	..	.. "	..	5	12 0
" No. 39620 T.B.	..	38×22	..	10	0 0
Graham's Nos. 88/8888 W/WWW	..	28×18	..	7	12 0
"	..	34×18	..	9	6 0
Greaves' Nos. 30000/50000	..	26×18	..	7	8 0
Ritchie's Nos. 3500/4510/552	..	28×18	..	....	
Bombay Co.'s ZZ/ZZZZ	..	28×18	..	7	8 0

WHITE MULLS—

Ralli's No. 6	..	41×18	..	10	0 0
" No. 60	..	46×18	..	11	8 0
" No. 600	..	51×18	..	12	0 0
" No. 6000	..	56×18	..	13	8 0
" No. 88	..	58×20	..	10	12 0
" No. 818	..	30×20	..	11	8 0
Ritchie's No 975	..	50×18	..	8	12 0
" No 615	..	50×18	..	8	4 0
" No 56999	..	40×18	..	8	0
Greaves' No. 5060	..	27×18	..	5	10
Fleming's No 8080	..	.. "	..	6	8 0
Graham's No. 420	..	38×18	..	11	0
" Nos 162	..	34×18	..	11	0

JAPANESE CLOTHS.

The following are the prices ruling in the bazaar of well-known Japanese Cloths:—

GREY SHIRTINGS—

	Ins.	Yds.	Rs.	a.	p.
No. 55000	44×38	..	21	4	0
No. 100	"	..	....		
No. 200	"	..	....		
No. 220	"	..	....		
No. 2300	"	..	....		
No. 7200	"	..	22	8	0
No. 8181	"	..	22	4	0
No. 3800	"	..	33	0	0
No. 4100	"	..	22	8	0
No. 5100	"	..	....		
No. 3000	38×38	..	18	12	0
No. 666	..	..	18	8	0

GREY SHEETINGS—

9 Dragons	..	38×30	..	17	0 0
C" Quality	..	36×30	..	16	12 0

GREY DRILLS—

Elephant	..	20×40	..	32	0 0

MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

Bombay, May 22.

Bar Gold Ready, Rs. 22-3-0.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London, 2/1.
D/d, 2/1 1/8.
3 Mst/ D/a, 2/2½
D/d on Paris, 510.
3 M/st D/a, 585.
T. T. on Japan, Rs. 120.
60 D/st D/p, Rs. 110n.
American Cross Rate, $ 3.82½.
Paris, Frcs. 53.
London Silver spot D., 58¼.
London Silver forward D, 58½.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan, 88.
5½ per cent. War Loan due 1920-22, 99.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan, 81.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan, 91.
3½ per cent. Paper, 59.
4 per cent. Port Trust Long dated, 64.
4 per cent. Port Trust Short dated, 64½.
4 per cent. Municipal long dated, 63.
4 per cent. Municipal short dated, 90.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust long dated, 63.
5 per cent. Municipal Tansa, 88.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary, 91½ to 92½.

BANK RATES.

Bank of Bombay, 8 per cent.
Bank of Bengal, 7 per cent.
Bank of Madras, 8 per cent.

SHARES.

Market is closed to-day.

COLOUR MARKET.

BOMBAY, May 22.

This week, the Colour-Market showed no signs of lively demand, except in Congo-Red. Congo was in good demand, and good business has passed. Alizarine had not the lively demand; had it not been for the poor demand the small stock would have stirred up the value of Alizarine. The stringency in the money-market is the cause of this long-continued dulness. The tone is steady without any business, and there are no immediate prospects of improvement.

The quotations are:—

Congo-Red, Rs. 4/4/0 to 5/ per lb.
Direct Green, Rs. 5/ per lb.
Magenta Crystals, Rs. 20/ to 22/ per lb.
Magenta Powder, Rs. 15/ per lb.
Methyl Violet, Rs. 9/ to 10/ per lb.
Alizarine I.P., Rs. 1,700/ to 1,800/ per drum.
Metanil Yellow, Rs. 4/ to 8/ per lb.
Sulpher Black, Rs. 1/ to 1/8/0 per lb.

CHEMICALS.

Famia has shown no signs of activity as yet. Sago too is dull. Maize, starch and wheat starch are ruling almost steady, without fluctuations.

Among heavy chemicals, zinc has slightly gone up. Sodium continues equally scarce. Bleaching Powder has not gone down in values.

MILL-STORES.

BOMBAY, May 22.

The tone has remained almost firm. Healds very slightly advanced. The demand for healds has been very healthy. The quotations have been as follows:—

Healds (red)—Rs. 1-10-0.
Healds (yellow)—Rs. 1-9-0.
Reeds—Rs. 0-3-0 to 0-4-0.
Roller cloth K.—Rs. 5 per yard.
Clearer cloth K.—Rs. 4 to 5 per yard.
Sizing flannel—Rs. 2 to 3 per yard.
Jap. Shuttles 13½—Rs. 9/10.
Eng. Shuttles 13½—Rs. 25.
Jap. Shuttles 14½—Rs. 15/20.
Eng. Shuttles 14½—Rs. 25/30.
Slubbings—Rs. 50/55.
Rowings—Rs. 30/35.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometer:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and to the level of the tide at 6-45 a.m., Standard Time, on the 22nd May, 1920 was 30.002 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to morcurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased by 0.13 inch. for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 32 deg. F. In case of the ancroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 32 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by .138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either morcurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 8-46 a.m., Standard Time, the ship's barometer readings should be increased by 0.10 inch for every 10 feet of the height to make it coming given.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

Mr. Tajuddin, Secretary, Provincial Muslim League, has left Delhi for an extensive tour in the C. P. and Berar, where he intends organising District Moslem Leagues at various centres.

* * * * *

A Delhi message of May 20th says:—Mr. S. S. Harris, Sessions Judge (retired) who has been appointed Special Magistrate, Delhi, to try two big gang cases, has arrived here and has commenced the hearing of the cases. It will be remembered that the number of persons charged are thirty. They are alleged to have committed a number of burglaries in the Delhi province during the past year. The trial is expected to take about three months.

* * * * * *

A Madras message dated May 19th says:—At a meeting held under the auspices of the Twenty Club, Mr. P. N. Raman Pillai presiding a resolution protesting against the unjust and inadequate recommendations of Lord Meston's Committee on financial relations and requesting the Secretary of State and the Joint Parliamentary Committee to totally disapprove both the principle and the proportion of the contributions by the provinces to the Government of India as suggested by the committee was passed.

Under the auspices of the Kaliawadi Literary Club, a literary conference of the writers of the Anavil Community will be held in the Literary Hall of Kaliawadi on Sunday the 30th instant.

* * * * *

A special session of the Musical Conference of the Gandharva Maha Vidyalaya was held on 21st instant in the S.P.S.K. Hall at Lahore under the presidentship of the Hon. Pandit Shivnarayan.

UNIVERSAL MILITARY TRAINING.

VIEWS OF SOME EX-OFFICERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 22.

A general meeting of ex-officers was held at the Fort last night which was attended by over a hundred ex-officers. Lieut.-Col. Hobbs, President of the ex-officers' Association presided and in the course of his speech said that they were all practically agreed that some sort of universal military service was necessary. They were strongly of opinion that every able-bodied white man ought to undergo some sort of military training. He could not understand what was at the back of the mind of the Secretary of State when in vetoing any form of compulsory service the latter said such service was an insult to Europeans in India. It was beyond comprehension especially when every responsible body in this country had expressed their approval of the same form of universal military training.

UNIVERSITY SEAT ON MADRAS COUNCIL.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, May 22.

A notification concerning the forthcoming Council election under the Reform Scheme states that it has been decided by the Government of Madras that a person shall be entitled to be registered as an elector on the roll for the constituency of the University of Madras, if he has a place of residence in India and is a member of the Senate or an honorary fellow graduate of this University of over seven years' standing.

AHMEDNAGAR POLICE CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY.

(From a Correspondent.)

NAGAR, May 20.

The first Annual General Meeting of the Ahmednagar District Police Co-operative Society was held at the Office of the District Superintendent of Police, Ahmednagar, on Thursday, the 20th instant under the presidency of Mr. H. Stanley, District Superintendent of Police, Ahmednagar.

At the outset the Chairman Rao Saheb V. A. Velankar gave in short the account of the working of the Society since its start last year and described how the members of the Police Department were benefited by the Society. As the Society had grown above expectation he proposed some amendments in the by-laws of the Society so as to increase the share capital from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 10,000 and the members of managing committee from 7 to 11. The Hon. Secretary Mr. Malpathak then read out to the audience the Balance Sheet and statement of accounts for the last official year from which it appeared that the Society had transacted business to the extent of more than Rs. 30,000 and the membership had reached the number above 700, the most important point being that the whole of the capital consisted of share money and deposits from members and non members, nothing being borrowed from any bank. After the election of the new managing committee, a bonus was declared to the enthusiastic Secretary and his assistants out of the profits which amounted to over Rs. 700.

Mr. S. Ganesh Deorukhkar Assistant Auditor Co-operative Societies, Nagar, at the request of the chairman then made a short speech in which he expressed his good opinion about the working of the Society and explained to the members the real objects of a Co-operative Society and the lines on which the Committee and members ought to work to make the Society a true co-operative concern and not a Marwadi shop on a milder scale.

The President in his remarks thanked the Chairman Rao Saheb V. A. Velankar for the good lead that he had taken in starting and conducting the Society to the best advantage of the poor constables of the Police Department. A vote of thanks to the chair, terminated the proceedings.

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It is "very soothing," says Pandit Prithinath. "Of great medicinal efficacy," according to Lokamanya Tilak. "Refreshingly Cooling," says the Hon'ble Mr. Surendranath Banerjia: and last, but not the least, says the "Poet-Laureate" of Asia, Sir Rabindranath Tagore:—

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BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

TO-DAY.

Empire Day, Bank Holiday.
The Mail Steamer Mantua with the outward mails of the 6th instant is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m.

RLY. MAIL TIMINGS.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departures of the principal mail and express trains at and from Victoria Terminus daily. Standard time is given in all cases:—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Bombay, Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Punjab Mail	17-0	13-0
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpore)...	13-15	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ...	8-0	13-30
Madras Mail	9-40	21-15
Poona Mail	11-30	14-45
Poona Express	19-40	7-55
Delhi and Lucknow Express ...	7-10	21-45

B. B. and C. I. RAILWAY.

The following are the hours of arrivals and departure of the principal mail and express trains at and from Colaba station daily. Standard time is given in all cases:—

	Bombay, Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Bombay-Pechawar Mail	12-0	17-0
Gujarat Mail	9-0	20-15
Kathiawar Express	7-47	21-0
Fast Passenger	21-10	7-20

The nomenclature "Northern Express" is altered to "Bombay-Peshawar Mail."

Domestic Occurrence.

DEATH.

VESUGIE:—Burjorji Cowasji Vesugir. (Engineer). Father of Jamshed and Perose Vesugir and Son-in-law of late Mr. Dhunjibhoy Cawasji Patel. Funeral Ceremoney this morning 8 a.m. (S. T.) Dubash House 40, Alexandra Road, Gamdavi.

STATUS OF MUNICIPAL CLERKS

A public lecture will be delivered by Mr. Narayen Rao Kulkerny, at 5 p.m. to-day, at the "Vanita Vishram Hall," Girgaum, under the presidentship of Mr. N. M. Joshi, of the Servants of India society on, "How to improve the status of Bombay Municipal clerks on co-operative system."

CENTRAL KHILAFAT COMMITTEE.

As the number of workers in the Khilafat Office has increased considerably, the Committee find their present office in the Chotani House too small and have for the present removed the same to the flat known as Milton House, New Nagpada, near Parsi Status pending completion of the big office they have engaged on Sandhurst Road.

A WIDOW'S SAD FATE.

On Sunday, at the Coroner's Court, an inquest was held on the body of one Bhikibai, a young Hindu widow, aged about 20 years. The deceased was living with her parents. She was widowed about ten years ago, when she was only ten years of age. About twelve days ago she disappeared from her house, but on the 22nd instant she was traced at Fanaswadi by her father, and brought back home. On the same night at 11 p.m. she was found lying unconscious and smelling opium in her bed. Her parents gave some tamarind water to her and she was not removed to any hospital. She succumbed to the effects of opium the next day at about 1 p.m. Evidence showed that on the morning of the 22nd instant she bought half a tola of opium from one Shanker, a servant in an opium shop.

The jury returned a verdict of death from opium poisoning, which was self-administered.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 23.

There have again been many dust storms and thunder-storms in North-West India. Rainfall has been nearly general in Central India, west and Madras, Deccan, local in Bihar and Orissa, Kashmir, Punjab, North-West Frontier Province, West Rajputana, Central Provinces, West Mysore, and north Madras coast. A few falls have also occurred in Assam, Bengal, east of the United Provinces, east Rajputana, east of the Central Provinces, south Hyderabad, and south-east Madras. The chief amounts are:—Berhampore and Balasore one inch, Chaibasa three-quarter, Naya Dumka one and a half Bahraich, Simla and Dehra Ismail Khan one, Jodhpur three-quarters, Udaipur one and half, Neemuch one, Indore, Hoshangabad a half, Hyderabad Deccan one and a half, Mysore one, Bellary and Calingapatam one and a half, Vizagapatam three-quarters. All forecast:—Extension in Kashmir.

REFORMS COMMITTEE.

APPOINTMENT OF Mr. MacNAGHTE N

Mr. R. H. Brooke having resigned his seat on the Advisory Committee appointed by Government Order No. 217-R. dated 1st March 1920, the Honourable Mr. H. P. W MacNaghten is appointed on the Committee in his place.

A FREE OFFER.

The Brotherhood of 82 Harrison Road, Calcutta, will be glad to offer free the following pamphlets to any earnest youngmen who will apply with one anna postage stamp to the secretary. The pamphlets are Keshub Chunder Sen's "Asia's message to Europe" Pratap Chunder Mozumdar's "Keshub Chunde Sen and His Times", Mohit Chunder Sen's "Mundakopanishad", D. M Mallik's "Age and the Ideal".

Official and Personal.

Their Excellencies Sir George and Lady Lloyd gave a garden party at Government House Mahableshwar on Saturday evening.

We understand that Shet Naginlal Maganlal of Viramgam will be a candidate in the fourth coming election of members for the Bombay Legislative Council for Ahmedabad district.

CAUSING HURT TO EXTORT EVIDENCE.

CHARGE AGAINST INSPECTOR DYER.

At the Esplanade Police Court, on Friday further hearing of the case in which Superintendent Carter charged Inspector Dyer with voluntarily causing hurt to one Shaik Imam Shaik Baban, head mistri of the Public Works Department, for the purpose of extorting information while he (complainant) was in police custory, was resumed by Mr. G. R. Khairaz.

Prosecuting Inspector Finan conducted the prosecution while Mr. Godinho, pleader with Mr. D'Cruz, pleader appeared for the accused.

The details of previous hearings of this case had already appeared in these columns.

The ex-Police Sepoy Gopal Laxuman cross-examined by Mr. Godinho said he had been dismissed from the Bombay Police Force. It had been alleged that he received rupee 1 from a person whom he had let off. The Havaldar, at the Esplanade Police station had stated to Mr. Dyer that he found a rupee buried under ground near the door of the chowki. Witness knew Vithal Babaji another ex-police man. They both were working in the same section. Vithal Babaji and some fifteen or sixteen other sepoys were discharged by the Police Commissioner, because they combined together and demanded higher wages.

Mr. Finan now explains to the Court that they were discharged for disobediences of orders.

Continuing the witness said in reply to Mr. Godinho's question that he did not know if Mr. Dyer gave evidence while enquiries were going on regarding those discharged sepoys. The complainant gave no trouble to the police. He merely refused to let his room to be searched. He did not threaten the police sepoy No. 1983-A, to throw in the sea. Because of complainant's refusal to allow a search, witness came to call Sub-Inspector Wanjava. When Sub-Inspector Wanjava came to Kennedy Sea face there were some two or three men near the complainant's hut. Yelloo and Mabidin, too, were there. Witness could not say if Nama Santu was there, because it was dark then. He never saw Bhairu Govind before. He did not see him at the Chowki on the night of the incident. He knew Vija Jairam who was standing near the entrance of the Police Station when the witness was bringing the complainant and others with them. He could not say if it was exactly 12-45 midnight when Mr. Dyer came to the Chowki. He did not see Mr. Sykes nor Mr. Marshall that night. He was taking supper at a quarter-to-twelve mid night. He was engaged in taking the meals for fifteen to twenty minutes and after that he was continually at the chowki. Yelloo was not in his charge when he was eating. He and Yello were sitting near the stair case when Mr. Dyer came. As soon as Mr. Dyer came Sub-Inspector Wanjara began to speak to him. They were talking in English. Yelloo was then called before Mr. Dyer. He did not know if Yelloo had stated that the complainant had passed some property to Mahidin. He heard Mr. Dyer questioning Yelloo as to what he knew about the three turbans. Yello did make a statement but witness did not hear what he said. The complainant was assulted after Yello had been questioned by the accused.

ASSAULT IN CHARGE ROOM.

Witness saw Mahidin being slapped. Complainant was outside the charge room when Mahidin was slapped. The whole assault, on the complainant, took place in the charge room. Then he was given in charge of the sepoys and brought near the stair-case.

Mr. Godinho was now proceeding with cross-examining the witness on the statement which the complainant had made to the police but Mr. Finan objected to it under Section 140, of the Evidence Act. The Court abode by Mr. Finan's contention, and disallowed further corss-examination by Mr. Godinho on that statement. Mr. Godinho applied for time to look up the authorities for arguing on the point and it was granted.

The witness continuing said he saw complainant falling only once. Besides the three blows he did not notice any other sort of assault. He was a few paces away when the complainant was assaulted. Witness and Yelloo were inside the charge room at the time. The complainant was given blows only. The complainant was quite close to the accused when the blows were given. The blows were given with great violence. They were upward blows. He heard the conversation between the accused and the complaint. Before giving the blows the accused asked the complainant why he did not allow the search to be made. Witness was not summoned to appear in the Court in connection with this case. He came to give evidence because Mr. Carter asked him to do so.

Further hearing was postponed to 3-30 p.m., to-morrow.

REVERSE COUNCILS.

The following press communique has been issued:—

At recent sales of Reverse Councils deposit cheques have not been cashed in view of the possible embarrassment to the market which might have been caused thereby. As, however, cheques have been presented of amounts in some cases obviously in excess of the resources of presenters, it has been decided that in future all deposit cheques will, on receipt, be paid into the Board for clearance. This procedure will take effect from the sale on Wednesday, the 26th May.

The Inspector-General of Bengal Police has notified that with the sanction of the local Government the pay and prospects of the and the ordinary illiterate police head-constable the ordinary of illiterate police head-constables have been improved. It has been decided to separate the literate head-constables from the illeterate head-constables into two groups both consisting of three grades, the literate head constables drawing salaries of Rs. 25, 30 and 35 respectively while the illiterate head-constables will draw Rs. 20, Rs. 25, and Rs. 30 according to their grades. (A.P.)

KHANAPUR NEWS.

MURDER—OR SUICIDE.

(From our Correspondent.)

BELGAUM, May 17.

This morning at Khanapur Railway Station (Belgaum District) the dead body of a Maharatta gentleman was seen run over apparently, by the Railway train. The gentleman belongs to a neighbouring station and is fairly well-to-do, I hear. The Railway doctor and the Railway Police Officer went to Khanapur this morning. From the people of the deceased, I understand, that the deceased went to Khanapur on business, that there was no cause for him to commit suicide and he was the active prop of the family. There was very little blood on the rails or by the spot where the body of the man lay. It is difficult to say whether it was a case of suicide or whether the unfortunate man was murdered by some one and placed on the railway line. The matter deserves to be carefully enquired into by the railway and especially the local police. Cases of this kind generally pass unnoticed by the public, but such cases are not rare in the moffusil. The relations of the deceased are naturally too distracted to lodge a complaint—and how can they when they perhaps suspect none—but the duty of the police is to enquire into the matter carefully.

KENNADA LITERARY CONFERENCE.

(From a Correspondent.)

HOSPET, May 20.

The Sixth Kennada Literary Conference commenced at 5 p.m. yesterday. The delegates numbered about 350. Mr. Arcot Bhimachar, Chairman, Reception Committee, welcomed the delegates in a very beautiful and lucid speech in pure Kannada, in the course of which he most dilated upon the importance of Hospet and the neighbouring tract in Pauranic times as described by Valmiki in Ramayana and also during the historic period of the Vijayanagara kings. Further, the Chairman described the literary importance of this part of the Karnataka as being the seat of Kannada literature in times bygone. After relating the present state of Kannada language and literature in the Bellary district, Mr. Bhimachar requested the Conference to proceed with its work.

Rao Bahadur Hanumanthgowda proposed in a forcible speech, Rao Bahadur Rodda to be president. The proposition was seconded and supported by Messrs Siddappa and Balappa, leading merchants of Hospet. Mr. Jahagirdar, High Court pleader, Bombay, also supported the election on behalf of Bombay. Rao Bahadur Rodda was then garlanded amidst deafening cheers of the whole house.

After the President took the chair, messages of sympathy received from the Dewan of Mysore, Dr. Savanur of Belgaum, Mr. Honnapurmath of Dharwar, Mr. R. B. Naik of Ranibannur and a number of other enthusiastic Kannadians were read by the Secretary. Mr. Subbaramanya Shastri, the President after thanking the delegates for the honour done to him, referred to the said demise of the 1st President of the Conference, Mr. H. V. Nanjundaya and also Mr. F. Shantakani of Dharwar as great losses sustained by Karnatak. He then called upon the Secretary of Karnataka Sahitya Parishad to read the report of the last Conference.

The Kannada Literary Conference reassembled yesterday at 3-30 p.m. A condolence resolution regarding the death of Mr. H. V. Nanjundayam, retired Senior Councillor, Mysore, and Vice-Chancellor, Mysor University, proposed by Mr. Karpur Shrinivasrao, was passed in solemn silence, the whole audience standing. The second resolution lamenting the demise of Mr. Shantakeri, a renowned poet of Kamasak, proposed by Mr. Mudvidakar, Dharwar, was also passed unanimously. Papers were read on various subjects, the most important of those being, "Is not Belleay, Mattanada District?" By Mr. V. B. Alur, Dharwar, "Vidyaranya and his tunes", by Mr. D. V. Mudawpa, Editor, "Karnatak", and "The Vijayanagar Empire after the battle of Talikot and Kanniga by Mr. Taagundkar, Dharwar. Sardar Kantry Urs, Divan of Mysore, was thanked for accepting the presidentship of the Karnataka Sahitya Parishat in the third resolution.

Other resolutions on the unification of language requesting the Government of Madras, Bombay and Mysore to prescribe some text-books for Kannada primary and elementary schools in the whole Karnatak, emphasising the necessity of uniform characters in writing and typography, asking Government to establish Kannada primary schools in Hyderabad and Karnatak, were unanimously passed. The Conferenc adjourned till to-day.

HOSPET, May 21.

The Kannada Literary Conference reassembled this morning at 8. After the singing of Kannada national songs a resolution requesting the Mysore Government to grant the Sahitya Prashat the right of sending one member to the Representative Assembly, was moved by Mr. Subbramanya Shastri, seconded by Mr. Siddappa Sindgi and passed unanimously.

Another resolution asking for sufficient patronage for the Kanarese language in official work in the various parts of the Karnatak, was also passed.

Papers were also read by some scholars, the most important of these being the treatment of Kannada works translated into other languages. The paper on "Kannada Veerashaiva" poets by Mr. B. Kristappama also deserves special mention.

INDIAN WOMEN'S UNIVERSITY

SIR VITHALDAS DONATES 15 LAKHS.

A correspondent writes from Mahableshwar:—

Mr. Indulal Yajnik is here. He saw Professor Karve and Sir Vithaldas Thackersey. The scheme is settled. Sir Vithaldas will donate a sum of Rs. 15 lakhs for the scheme. From its interest of Rs. 50,000, one-third will be used for the maintenance of a separate university to be established in Gujerat. It is expected the University of women for Gujerat will soon see the light of day.

KANARA CONFERENCE.

CONTRADICTIONS.

KARWAR, May 21.

The Chairman of the Reception Committee, Kanara District Conference, Karwar, wires to us:—

Your correspondent has made a number of misstatements about the Kanara District Conference. They are:—(1) That Sir Narayan, the President, proceeded to deliver his address in English, etc.; (2) that he in his Marathi address declared that he was not a Moderate; (3) that his views on the whole were not over enthusiastically received; (4) that on the first two resolutions on loyalty and welcome to the Prince of Wales, Sir Narayan only asked for votes in favour and did not formally declare the result; (5) that the resolution thanking Mr. Montagu was received with cold indifference and even apathy; (6) that Sir Narayan was opposed to introducing the words "his services to the nation" in the Horniman resolution and threatened to resign; (7) that the resolution on the Khilafat as finally adopted is considered by Musalmans and many Hindus to be an eye-wash.

With regard to these misstatements the facts are:—(1) Sir Narayan had decided of his own accord to conduct the proceedings in vernacular and accordingly began his address in Kanarese. The statement of your correspondent that he began in English is utterly false. (2) Sir Narayan never declared that he was not a Moderate. On the contrary he asserted emphatically that he belonged to the Moderate party. (3) Sir Narayan's address was most enthusiastically received by the whole audience and the success of the Conference was mainly due to it and his speech at the Market Square on his arrival here. (4) Like all other resolutions the first two resolutions also were formally put to vote for and against and the result declared as carried unanimously. (5) This statement is without any basis. There were no indications of indifference and apathy as mentioned by your correspondent. (6) Sir Narayan never threatened to resign. He only expressed his individual dissenting voice against the introduction of his services to the nation in the Horniman resolution. The words were finally omitted to maintain harmony. (7) This is also a misstatement. The Khilafat resolution proved satisfactory to all and the Musalmans specially conveyed their thanks to the President.

SYMPATHISE, ORGANISE AND VITALISE.

SIR NARAYAN'S MESSAGE TO KANARA.

KANARA, May 21.

The Secretary of the Kanara District Conference wires:—

The following is the parting message of Sir Narayan Chandavarkar to the people of Kanara:—

"Beloved sisters and brethren of Kanara,—In taking leave of you and returning to Bombay, allow me to thank you once more for the honour you have done me by electing me to preside over the first session of the Kanara District Political Conference and also for all you have done to help me to serve the district of my birth and ancestors and make the session successful. All have worked with one heart and mind. May the awakened life of the district continue to grow and yield its harvest of prosperity to its people of all classes. I pray you to keep the light of that life always burning towards that end. I beseech you in these words "sympathise", that is to say, cultivate steadily the feeling of sympathy, love for all people, especially the masses, the ryots, the poor, the distressed and the helpless, organise, that is to say, work by means of organised associations to ventilate the grievances of the people, to represent them to the authorities and to redress them by continued, steady, sober efforts with no exaggeration, and lastly, vitalise, that is to say, let your efforts and activity be full of life, hope and cheer. Be not daunted by difficulties and failures. Victory is sure to those who work for public good with faith, hope and charity. Remember the words of Shri Krishna to Arjun in the Bhagwadgita. "Good work (for the people) Oh, Dearest never goes to waste."

GENERAL DYER.

OPINION IN AMERICA.

Thus the "New York American" on General Dyer:—

"It is indeed a curious commentary that while our press and people can work themselves in o a hysteria of rage and sympathy over the tales of German barbarity in Belgium, Turkish barbarity in Armenia and the mutual barbarities of the warring tribes and factions in Eastern Europe, they at the same time, hear with the utmost coolness and unconcern the dreadful tales of barbarity in India, Egypt and Ireland. The proof of the awful massacre at Amritsar is absolutely undisputed and the horrid deed is acknowledged by the uniformed murderer who ordered it."

A "Fort St. George Gazette Extraordinary announces that a special meeting of the Madras Legislative Council has been convened by the Governor at the written request of seven hon. members. The meeting will be held on the 27th instant and it is for the purpose of discussing Lord Meston's report on financial relations between the local Government and the Government of India. In this connection the Madras Chamber of Commerce and other commercial bodies, the Landholder's association, the Madras Mahajana Sabha, the Madras Liberal League, the Provincial Congress Committee and other public bodies are convening public meetings to protest against Lord Meston's report. (A.P.)

SCIENCE JOTTINGS.

LIARS DETECTED BY MACHINE!

Dr. Augustus D. Waller, F.R.S., of the London University, is said to have invented an apparatus by which it is possible to detect liars. "This is done by taking electric records of the effect of emotion to incitation on a criminal's nervous system, and indicate whether he is telling the truth," says a mail magazine, which adds:—"Dr. Waller discovered that the resistance of the skin to electricity varies with the state of the emotions, and has so developed the discovery that even apprehension can plainly be 'spotted' by the fluctuations of a spot of light on a scale.

"This", he says, "is how we shall get the criminal. He will be trying to prove an *alibi*. He will look the judge in the eye and say he was never, say, at Chelsea in his life. Now we apply my method. Attach the electric wires to his hands and then show him a few pictures, including one of the place the criminal was suspected of having visited. The others will give negative results, but when he is shown that particular one the result will be that the light will jump, and there is no power in mortal man to stop it."

Pocket Stove.

A new stove has been invented, which after being used, can "be taken to pieces and stowed away in pocket." It burns liquid fuel and you can have it in your pocket without risk of leakage or explosion. Its composition is thus described by an English weekly:—

It is composed of three parts—reservoir, burner and boiling pan. The burner does not burn from an ordinary wick. The wick is flattened out at the top and is brought into contact with a pad of asbestos. The spirit soaks into the pad by capillary attraction and thus a large indestructible burner is formed.

A Safe Kiss.

Doctors have expressed the opinion that kissing is a dangerous thing in that it transmits germs from one to the another. But, now, according to the "Popular Science Monthly", scientists have developed an invention with the help of which one can have kisses without any fear of germs. "It is a tiny racket, after the style of those used for ping-pong. The netting is covered with an antiseptic strong enough to kill germs."

Science and Industry.

"Seated in his laboratory, the psychologist is devising experiments which", says a writer in the "Daily Mail", "are to revolutionise the industrial methods of future." "Fatigue tests, attention and memory tests, are being applied as a means of securing the maximum output with the minimum expenditure of energy." The writer proceeds:—

"Here is a test of attention and dexterity—that of McDougall's dotting machine. A paper tape with an irregular pattern of small circles passes beneath an opening at a variable rate. The subject under examination is required to mark with a pencil the centres of the circles as they appear at the opening.

"The following is a test of immediate memory. A page of figures is given, with a number of letters, each corresponding to a figure, written at the head of the page. The figures have to be crossed out and the letters substituted as rapidly, as possible. This test has been found particularly useful in selecting typists.

"The 'opposites' test is found to be a very reliable one for general intelligence. By this test schoolchildren may be graded in almost the exact order in which they are placed by their examinations. A list of suitable words is drawn up, such as 'good', 'diligent', and the like, and the subject is required to give the word meaning the exact opposite.

"As a result of the fatigue tests, it has been found that hours may be shortened without diminishing output, and with immense benefit to the health of the workers. Science has proved that, when tired, a worker produces far less than at the beginning of the day after rests."

GAZETTE OF INDIA.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 21.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Mr. W. F. Rice reverts to Burma.

Mr. G. B. Pulleyne, Asst. Commissioner Port Blair goes to C. P.

FOREIGN AND POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Major M. E. Rae is posted as Deputy Commissioner, Kohat.

Mr. J. V. S. Wilkinson is posted as Asst. Commissioner.

Major C. T. Daukes is granted one year's combined leave.

Mr. K. S. Fitze, Under-Secretary, is granted nine months' leave.

Mr. S. F. Madden officiates as Principal, Mayo College, Ajmere, vice Mr. F. A. Leslie Jones granted six months' leave.

Mr. C. G. Crosthwhite is granted one year's leave.

Mr. J. A. O. Fitzpatrick is posted Political Agent, Wana.

Lt.-Col. R. A. E. Benn, Resident, Jaipur, officiates as Agent, Rajputana, in addition to his own duties.

Lt.-Col. B. B. A. Patterson is granted seven months' leave.

Major R. Garratt is appointed Political Officer with the Waziristan Field Force.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. R. Waterfield officiates as Accountant-General, Bombay.

Mr. W. A. T. Cam Duff officiates as Accountant-General, Bihar and Orissa.

Mr. D. N. Dutta is posted Examiner, outside accounts, Calcutta.

REVENUE & AGRICULTURE.

Dr. J. N. Sen acts as Imperial Agricultural Chemist.

EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

Majors J. H. Horne and R. Knowles, I.M.S., are permanently appointed to the Bacteriological department.

MARATHA CONFERENCE

DIFFERENCES CLOSED.

"REFORMS INCOMPLETE."

The All-India Maratha Conference met [illegible] Saturday night, Mr. Khaserao again on the Jodhpur presiding. Khaserao said he was At the outset Mr. Conference that glad to announce to the were apthe differences of opinion which parent the day before among the members had now entirely disappeared, and they were all united. He sincerely hoped that in the future they would all work together where the interests of their community were concerned (cheers).

The President then moved the loyalty resolution from the chair, also welcoming the Prince of Wales to this country.

"REFORMS INCOMPLETE."

Mr. Chavan then moved that the reforms, proposed to be given to Indians, were incomplete. He said in all things their rulers did, they had an eye to their own good, and the present reforms were no exception to that general rule.

Mr. Ruoot in seconding said the reforms were not only incomplete, but they were unsatisfactory and disappointing.

The resolution was adopted.

PRIMARY EDUCATION.

Mr. Naole moved that:—"The Conference urges that all municipalities and Local Boards should put into practice the provisions contained in the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel's Primary Education Bill in their own areas.

"This Conference is opposed to any sort of differential treatment in regard to the compulsory primary education of boys and girls."

He said they had the example of Poona where through a quarrel between two opposing parties the question of primary education was shelved. It was the depressed classes who would have benefited by the introduction of compulsory education, but they had been denied that. He hoped by their factions the municipalities would not neglect the education of the backward classes.

After it was seconded the motion was adopted.

LIQUOR SHOPS.

Mr. Kadam moved:—"This Conference is of the opinion that liquor shops should only be kept open between the hours of 10 a.m. and 6 p.m. on ordinary days, and must be entirely closed on Sundays and holidays."

Mr. Kadam said they were able to bring the last mill strike to a successful issue only on account of the liquor shops in the city being entirely closed during the strike. Had it not been so, he was afraid, they would not have succeeded in their object. The mill workers lost a great deal through the vice of drink, and if the shops were closed before 10 a.m. and after 6 p.m. they would have no temptation, and what is more opportunities, to indulge in drink. He hoped, therefore, the Government would not have any objection to the shops being closed, as requested by them. The closing of these centres of vice was imperative for the good of the people.

Mr. Goode seconding said so far as drink was concerned their kind Government had given them the fullest liberty, although they were denied that very liberty in other spheres of life. The mill workers did not want this self-determination in regard to this liquor traffic. They were getting worse day by day through this drain. The first thing that the reformed Council should do was to do away with the liquor traffic altogether in this country and make it totally "dry". Unless they could achieve that end, Indians would not be able to accomplish much in this world.

The resolution was adopted.

OTHER RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions were also passed:

"This Conference tenders its thanks to the Maharaja of Kolhapur for removing the stigma of untouchability from the depressed classes in the Kolhapur State."

"This Conference requests the Government that the agricultural and martial classes should be allowed to keep arms, as the Arms Act of 1920 does not operate to the advantage of both these classes at the present time."

"All primary schools should provide compulsory religious education."

CABLE ITEMS.

London, May 21.—The annual meeting of the British Association at Cardiff will begin on August 24th under the presidency of Doctor Herdman, Professor of Oceanography at Liverpool University. Doctor Herdman was engaged in 1901-2 in investigating Ceylon pearl-oyster fisheries.

London, May 21.—Uebec.—The Forest fire at Bellechase has now been got under control.

London, May 21.—Paris.—The Chamber after a long debate regarding strikes passed a vote of confidence in Government by 225 votes to 90.

London, May 21.—In the twenty round heavy weight contest between Frank Moran Pittsburg and Frank Goddard, England, at Holborn Stadium to-night Moran beat Goddard in the second round.

ROME.—Mr. Balfour has had an audience of the Pope.

The fire on the Sardinia has been completely extinguished. The after-hold and the upper deck were flooded. Passengers were landed, but they will now be re-embarked.

BAKERS' STRIKE IN MADRID.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 21.

Recd. 12-30 a.m., May 24.

Madrid.—The majority of people in Madrid are without bread owing to the bakers' strike. Food riots have broken out.

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ANSWER TO CORRESPONDENTS.

A. Robni, B. O. C. We regret we cannot make use of your contribution.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.

Monday, May 24, 1920.

MESTON COMMITTEE'S REPORT—I.

One of the features of the coming constitutional reforms in India, is the concession of financial autonomy to the Provinces and the placing of Indian finance on a federal basis. Provincial subordination to the financial supremacy of the Central Government, is to give place to financial independence of the provinces. This reform, which was urged for over two generations in vain and which was expected to become an inevitable and integral part of the proposed constitutional changes, necessitates a complete separation of the revenues of the Central Government and of the Governments of the Provinces. As there are certain functions, which only the Government of India can and ought to perform for the common benefit of the whole country, and have, therefore, to incur charges for those services, there are sources of income which can and must be allocated to them and cannot be claimed by the Governments of the Provinces. But when this division of revenue and expenditure is effected, it is found that the resources of the Government of India are not equal to the financial responsibilities thrown upon their shoulders and the deficit in their budget has to be made good out of Provincial contributions. On what principle to fix these contributions is the most difficult question that demands solution. Superficially this will appear to be the easiest of tasks and the basis of Provincial population or revenue or expenditure may be suggested for determining the amount to be paid by each Province to make up the Imperial deficit. But a little reflection will show the arbitrary and unjust character of such a proposal. The economic and financial conditions of the Provinces vary widely. The working of the financial contracts with the Provinces for fifty years, has placed them on different levels of expenditure out of all relation to their needs and the Government of India have taken from them revenues which were badly required for their development. Inequalities of treatment have thus grown as between one Province and another and some of them have been smarting under a sense of injustice. The scheme of financial decentralization adumbrated in the Montagu-Chelmsford Report admitted the justice of the complaints of the Provinces and did not pretend to furnish a solution of the difficulty. The problem was to meet the Imperial deficit and the authors of Report sought to do this by defining the proportion each Province was to contribute on the basis of the surplus that accrued to it under the scheme of the separation of resources between the Central Government and the Governments of the Provinces.

The question obviously required a more detailed examination and the task was assigned to a committee consisting of Messrs. Charles Roberts and E. Hilton Young with Lord Meston as President. The Committee consulted the Provincial Governments and, after an elaborate consideration of the facts and figures placed before it, has laid down the initial contributions as also the standard contributions to which they will be worked up, in the course of seven years, by the Provinces. The award of the Meston Committee, it may be generally observed, is not calculated to give satisfaction to the Provinces which will find their long-standing grievance left unredressed and will feel unjustly treated in the proposed arrangements. One important change made by the Committee refers to the income from General Stamps which has been provincialised. Under the scheme of the Joint Report, endorsed by the Joint Select Committee of Parliament, it was proposed that the Imperial exchequer should receive, in addition to its other revenues, the whole of the Income-tax and the revenue from General Stamps, while the Provinces were to retain the entire receipts from Land Revenue, Irrigation, Excise and Judicial Stamps. The Committee could have proposed the provincialization of half, if not the whole of the Income-tax as it has recommended the handing over to the Provinces of the revenue from General Stamps, particularly in view of the material reduction of the Imperial deficit on account of the gains from high exchange. But it thought its hands had been tied down and that it could not enter upon a consideration of questions of policy relating to exchange and tariffs. The Provinces are naturally anxious to start upon the career of financial autonomy under favourable conditions. The cost of administration is fast increasing and the needs of large immediate expenditure on economic and social and, above all, educational development, are imperative. The call upon the Provinces, in these circumstances, for large contributions to the Imperial Exchequer, is justly felt to be embarrassing and unfair. The limitations placed upon the inquiry of the Meston Committee, which cannot even foresee when the deficit of the Central Government will stop and Provincial contributions will consequently cease, robs its recommendations of much of their value. And this is apart from the inequalities between one Province and another that will be perpetuated by its decision.

While disclaiming all desire, in fixing the Provincial contributions, to go into the relative economic conditions and prospects of the different Provinces, the Committee has taken these factors into account, according to its own statement, in arriving at the standard contributions and in making allowance for the backwardness and the financial weakness of some of the Provinces. The Governments of Bombay and Bengal very strongly urged the justice and the necessity of allowing them to retain the proceeds of the Income-tax in view of the large contribution indirectly made by them through customs and other revenues to the Central Government and of the heavy liabilities entailed upon them by industrial and commercial developments. Take the case of the Bombay Presidency. The increase in our revenue under all Provincial heads during the last eight years, amounts to more than 50 per cent., the growth in excise revenue alone exceeding 100 per cent. But the needs of urgent expenditure are greater, and there is little margin left for the immediate future when popular Ministers will be called upon to foot heavy bills. People want a steady curtailment and not an increase of Excise revenue and the Income tax which is the only growing source of revenue contributed by the industrial and commercial wealth of the Province, is taken away from it for the benefit of the Imperial exchequer. In pleading that they should be allowed to retain their share of the Income-tax, the Government of Bombay, who were strongly supported by the non-official witnesses who were examined by the Committee, went so far as to say that "a time may come when a local Government may not be anxious to direct, or its officers zealous to enforce, the collection of a tax which brings no grist to the provincial mill." This forcible contention was met by the Meston Committee with the feeble rebuke that "the Government of India will not be powerless to require the fulfilment by a Provincial Government of its obligations under the new constitution and that public servants will not be remiss in carrying out public duties with which they can be charged by law!"

NONSENSE AND VIOLENCE

Critics of Mr. Gandhi will add to their strength if they refrain from relying on nonsense. An anti-Indian journal dilating on Mr. Gandhi's leadership invites people to remember how it "ended in bloodshed" last year. The largest amount of bloodshed, at a single stroke, fell to the credit of General Dyer, and if there had been in his place an individual who was not a maniac, we should have been saved from crime which the majority of Anglo-Indians acclaim as a master-piece of "strong" action. Bloodshed did not occur in Bombay, which, infinitely more than the Punjab, was affected by Satyagraha, because Bombay was administered by a man who could not tolerate didactic savagery of any kind. Bloodshed came when the enemies of India found themselves free to mishandl events and invite trouble for crushing to their satisfaction. Such is the verdict of the Congress Report; and those, who disapprove of massacre and are capable of comparing events in different places, must agree that the personal equation of rulers made the difference By all means disapprove of Mr. Gandhi, but do not ascribe to him the consequences of murderous authority. Mr. Fraser has openly admitted whose is the blood-guiltiness of the Punjab. Let it pass, but there are lessons from the past. We published the other day the report of a minor essay in "strong action" by Mr. Smyth. It may be nice to say that it is due to the Khilafat agitation; most people, who do not enjoy such violence, will describe it as the fault of Mr. Smyth to try such dangerous experiments with human beings Whether Mr. Gandhi be right or wrong, will bureaucrats restrain their "strong" proclivities and refrain from unnecessarily assaulting people, when legal processes are available?

Notes of the Day.

Mr. Montagu's Fencing.

Why is Mr. Montagu averse to taking a straight course in his treatment of Mr. Horniman? Mr. Montagu is adamant. He appears to stand with one foot in Parliament and the other in the Bombay Castle, firm at one end, loose at the other, according to the exigencies of pressure from outside. Even granting that Sir George Lloyd is a free agent in keeping a troublesome party out of the way, Mr. Montagu is not absolved from the responsibility of fair dealing as a Minister of the Crown. Mr. Montagu levelled charges against Mr. Horniman; he professed to know of plenty of charges to be put before a court of law; when pressed to explain what they were, Mr. Montagu withdrew one of his allegations and declared that for the rest, Mr. Horniman was aware of the charges against him. Now, when challenged to appoint a Parliamentary Committee to enquire into the allegations, Mr. Montagu has, so to speak, again dived under the table. How long is this unedifying spectacle going to last? It is clear that in Mr. Montagu's fencing tactics, there is a discreet anxiety to avoid open investigation; as for statements made in the House, Mr. Monatgu enjoys the immunity of privilege. The moral is obvious.

A World-conspiracy!

Whenever in India there is a demand for reform, the party of critics who enjoy the benefits of autocratic rule, make a hue and cry about the undermining of the British Government. They often prefer the compendious term British Raj, and say that those who plead for responsible government, are animated by hostility to the "Raj." Thus, in a well-known work of reference, we find that the motive of those who advocate the separation of judicial and executive functions, is animosity towards the "Raj." It is a good and convenient term; more convenient is the parrot-cry that the demand for reform has its roots in conspiracies to subvert British Government. Sir Edward Carson has, in the spirit of this variety of criticism, discovered that all the unrest in the British Empire is due to a single conspiracy with its chief office in New York. Part of the campaign happens to reach Ireland, but the threats of conspiracy has inveigled India and Egypt. Sir Edward had "ample evidence" of this world-conspiracy. What more is needed as answer to the demand of Ireland for self-government? The curious fact is, however, that this supposed conspiracy exists only in the plague-spots of the Empire which do not enjoy self-government. Where the true British institutions of freedom exist, the "conspiracy" does not thrive. Sir Edward Carson ought to be sensible enough to know that the movement towards freedom is world-wide, and if unrest grows in the British Empire, it is confined only to parts that are ruled by autocracy. He might imagine that the extension of the Irish trouble as a world-conspiracy, was a subtle synthesis of the sources of all evil; but his theory is grotesque and reveals the real causes of discontents, as also the enemies of the British Empire.

Lady Lloyd's Scheme.

Lady Lloyd and the promoters of the Children's Welfare movement in this Presidency have reason to congratulate themselves on the success of their initial efforts to enlist the financial support of the public. It is difficult to imagine that nearly ten lakhs would have been collected in aid of the movement, but for the happy idea of organising a Children's Welfare Exhibition and the Pearl Lottery—though, in the latter case many would be disposed to question the "happiness" of the idea. Her Excellency, in acknowledging the warmth of the public response towards the movement initiated by her, observed on Thursday that she knew quite well that "such figures as these could never have been reached but for the fact brought home to every ticket-holder in the Presidency, that in giving his Rs. 10 he was contributing towards a great organised effort for the health and happiness of the children, an object which made a direct claim on his sympathy as well as on his sense of duty." Some cynically-minded persons would be disposed to question the correctness of her Excellency's diagnosis of the sentiments which prompted the majority of those who invested their money in the lottery tickets, but there is no denying that the knowledge that even in case of ill-luck the money would go to swell the children's fund might have induced a considerable number of people to participate in the Lottery, who would not otherwise have cared to support such questionable enterprise. However, now that adequate financial support is assured to the movement, all those interested in children's welfare should be able to devise a comprehensive scheme, which would include preventive as well as ameliorative measures to cope with the appalling infant mortality in this city and the Presidency. What great disparity there is in the mortality rate among children in Great Britain and in Bombay can be seen from the fact that whereas the rate in the former is only 88 per thousand, in this city it has reached the horrible figure of 600 per thousand.

Calcutta University Bill.

It is difficult to understand why the Government of India are in such unseemly hurry to rush the Calcutta University Bill through the Imperial Legislative Council. In spite of protests from a large section of the University Senate and other educationists, who are in a position to speak with authority on the subject, the Government of India have declared their intention of introducing the Bill in the September Session of the Council and, if possible, of having it passed in the same session. The changes involved in the recommendations of the Sadler Commission are admittedly of a revolutionary character. But it is not merely the sweeping character of the modifications proposed that demands careful scrutiny of all the proposals. The inadequacy of the funds at the disposal of the University, coupled with the unwilling ness of the Government adequately to share in the new burdens sought to be imposed on the University, that makes it quite imperative that the proposals embodied in the Bill should be subjected to close and detailed consideration before the University is called upon to put the scheme in operation. The time between now and the September session of the Council is too short for such consideration. Government have, therefore, been requested to see that the Bill be introduced in the Reformed Council next year, as that body will be in a better position to pronounce a verdict on it than the present Council. The "Bengalee" fears that the haste is prompted by a desire to commit the University to the official scheme before the new Council comes into existence and education becomes a transferred subject. According to our contemporary the effect of the action which Government propose to take would be "to make education more costly, to restrict educational opportunities to a considerable extent and to officialise to a larger extent than at present the educational machinery in Bengal." However that may be, the Government of India, if they do not wish to carry matters with a high hand, ought to postpone the introduction of the Bill till next year.

Apathetic Bombay.

Aspirants for legislative honours appear to be more enterprising in Calcutta than they are in Bombay. Every day the Calcutta papers announce fresh lists of candidates, from both the city and the districts, wishing to stand for the elections at the end of this year. In Bombay there is a remarkable apathy in regard to Council matters. Not more than a candidate or two has, so far as we are aware, come forward to declare his intention of seeking the votes of the electorates. It may be our public men are disposed to think that there is plenty of time yet for them to bestir themselves. The Corporation, too, has adjourned for its mid-summer holiday. The wheels of machinery, whether of public life or governmental, run very slowly, indeed, in Bombay. Let us beware, however, lest we reduce our city to a sleepy hollow, on the threshold of the "New Era."

The Late Mr. Surti.

We very much regret to hear of the death of Mr. D. J. Surti, who passed away on Saturday. The news came as a shock to us, as only a couple of days previously, we had received from Mr. Surti some matter for publication. The late Mr. Surti was one of the leaders of the Small Causes Court bar, where he was esteemed as a man of ability and honour. Mr. Surti was known among clients as a trustworthy friend who advised them in a spirit of straightness, with nothing but the interests of the case to guide him in giving his opinion. Outside his profession, Mr. Surti was known for his transparent sincerity and the interests of the poor often engaged his attention. He was a keen champion of the tenant class. He was also a valued friend of "The Chronicle", whose cordiality we shall long remember and always miss. We offer our condolences to the family.

"THE CHRONICLE" AND "NEW INDIA"

The following editorial note was published in "New India" of the 6th inst., under the heading "The Bombay Chronicle" :—

This paper, which, until the Delhi Congress, was a really National paper though distinctly Home Rule, thanks to Mr. Horniman's then useful and brave work, has since that date become sectarian, recognising as co-workers only those who subscribe to the extremist policy in all its extravagance. Mr. Horniman himself, taking up "passive" resistance with extreme violence, developed a bitter hatred against all who had the courage to point to the dangers attending the breach of all laws chosen by a committee, which usurped the place of the individual conscience; and when the predicted results occurred, he pursued with increased hatred those guilty of using their own judgment instead of placing themselves blindfold at Mr. Gandhi's feet. In England, he has pursued the same policy, and he still exerts his influence over the "Chronicle," endeavouring through it to strike at those whom he regards as enemies, because they do not share his opinions. Under his inspiration, it never loses an opportunity of giving a stab to Mrs. Annie Besant; what she does is always wrong and she is pelted, while others, who have expressed the same views as she has done, escape scot-free. Mr. Horniman's personal friends, whatever their views, are left unattacked; those he considers his enemies, though they have been silent on his wild policy because of his past services, it is sought to ruin. It is time that the Directors of the "Chronicle" should appoint a responsible Editor, and restore the journal to the position it once occupied.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah has written the following letter to Mr. Brelvi in connection with the paragraph in "New India":—

19th May 20.

Dear Mr. Brelvi,

I am in receipt of yours together with a cutting from "New India" of the 6th instant regarding the "Bombay Chronicle".

I have no hesitation in stating that it is absolutely untrue that the policy of the paper is inspired by Mr. Horniman; and the suggestion made "that the directors of the Chronicle should appoint a responsible Editor" is at once malicious and impertinent besides being an unjust attack on you.

Let me assure you that the Board appreciate your services and I as Chairman can say that notwithstanding great difficulties, you have piloted the paper, with remarkable tact and ability.

You may publish this letter if you so desire.

With kindest regards.

Yours Sincerely,
M. A. JINNAH.

Savoy Hotel, Ootacamund.

SLUMP IN FOOD PRICES

EXTENDING TO BRITAIN?

DROP IN PRICE OF COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 21.
Recd. 1 p.m., May 23.

There are indications that the slump in food prices is extending to Britain. Slight falls have already been recorded in bacon, butter, tinned fish, meats, fruits and cheaper parts of mutton and tea is likewise down, but the public is warned not to expect a slump. Cotton dropped ten pence a pound in Liverpool.

PRICE CUTTING IN NEW YORK

CREATES ASTONISHING BUYING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 21.
Recd. 1 p.m., May 23.

NEW YORK.—Price cutting movements have started a wave of astonishing buying. The shops making the deepest cuts are crowded with buyers. Cutting in food is Anticipated when foodstuffs stored for speculative purposes are forced into the

STRIKES IN FRANCE.

M. STEEG ON EXTREMISTS' AIMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 21.
Recd. 1 p.m. May 23.

Paris.—During the debate in the Chamber on strike interpellations, M. Steeg, Minister of Interior, declared that the strike was managed by extremists and aimed at interfering with the economic life of the country. Therefore the Government had not been strike-breakers but breakers of civil war. He paid a tribute amid cheers to the patriotism of the workers.

VERCHNE UDINSK.

"A BUFFER STATE."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 21.
Recd. 1 p.m., May 23.

PEKING.—Ex-Bolshevik Krasnochekoff calling himself Foreign Minister has notified the Allied High Commissioners in Siberia of the formation of a buffer state called Verchne Udinsk consisting of territories to the east of Lake Baikal including Kamchatka and Sakhalin.
Krasnochekoff asks for the evacuation of Siberia by all Allied forces, including the Japanese. I is believed that the movement is inspired from Moscow but it is not taken seriously.

DISTURBED IRISH DISTRICTS

MILITARY OCCUPATION GRADUALLY EXTENDED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 21.
Recd. 1 p.m., May 23.

Newspapers state that Major-General Henry Tudor has been appointed Chief of the Irish Constabulary. Military occupation of disturbed districts is gradually being extended. A big force of cavalry moved within ten miles of Dublin occupying the surrouding hills.

Reports of burnings and outrages continue to be received from districts which have not been occupied. The Sinn Feine committed a dastardly outrage at Tuam. They raided the bedroom of a girl and cut her hair off because she was a friend of the police.

IRISH TROUBLES CONTINUE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 21.
Recd. 1 p.m. May 23.

The campaign of arson and holding up of mailvans continues in Ireland. An official report issued in Dublin last night mentions further raids for arms, destruction of several more police barracks and military huts, burning down of two court-houses and holding up of mailvans at Thurles and Limerick by armed and masked men who seized valuables and official correspondence. There have also been extensive cattle drives in West Meath. The Cabinet met this morning and it is understood that the situation was thoroughly discussed.

FOREST FIRES IN BELLECHASSE DISTRICT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 21.
Recd. 1 p.m. May 23.

Quebec.—Scores of women and children have had remarkable escapes in fores fires in Bellechasse district which threatened to destroy villages. A refugee train dashed into burning woods and coaches were licked by flames which, however, were extinguished by water from the engine.

EGYPTION CABINET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 21.
Recd. 1 p.m. May 23.

Cairo.—Tewfik Pasha Nessim, Minister of Interior in the late Cabinet has agreed to form a Cabinet which will probably comprise the majority of the members of the late Ministry.

BUGGA AND RATAN.

REMOVAL TO ANDAMANS.

REQUEST TO REVOKE ORDER.

(From our Correspondent.)
AMRITSAR, May 22.

An editorial note of the "Tribune" on Bugga and Ratan says Amritsar citizens have heard with deep regret and acute pain the sad news of the transference of Bugga, Ratan and others to the Andamans. The public press in the Punjab is requested to take up their cause and to request his Honour Sir Edward Maclagan, who has been showng throughout a kind and generous disposition to cancel this order.

The following telegram has been sent by Doctor Satyapal, Secretary, Congress Committee, to the Private Secretary to the Lieut.-Governor:—

"News of Bugga, Ratan and others being transferred to the Andamans received with deep pain, much sorrow, and this too at a time when every moment expecting their release. Decision very disappointing. Majority of these victims are believed to be absolutely innocent, specially Bugga and Ratan, whose health too does not admit of such a change to the Andamans. Have full faith in justice and generosity of his Honour. Respectfully request cancellation of such an order; will be adding another favour. Pray issue immediate orders, cancelling the transference."

Mrs. Bugga and Mrs. Ratanchand have sent separate telegrams as under:

"I entreatingly request his Honour to kindly cancel orders of transferring my husband from Lahore to the Andamans. He is in poor health. His stay in Lahore will be a great relief in this hour of dire distress. Respectfully pray an immediate cancellation of this order. His Honour's kindness will be gratefully appreciated by all."

BOLSHEVISTS BOMBARD ENZELI.

DEMAND SURRENDER OF DENIKIN'S FLEET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 21.
Recd. 1 p.m., May 23.

A Teheran message to the "Times" says that when they arrived at Enzeli Bolshevist warships bombarded the town and a deputation including a British office boarded the Bolshevist Flagship. The Bolshevists demanded the surrender of General Denikin's fleet and intimated that the future of Enzeli would be discussed between London and Moscow. The Persian authorities protested against the gratuitous attack. Negotiations are proceeding.

London, May 21.—It is understood Paris that the Persian Government is drawing attention of the League of Nations to the bombardment and occupation of Enzeli.

EVENTS OF ENZELI.

AN AMENDMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, May 23.

A press communique says:—The announcement made by Reuter dated London May 19th, regarding the events of Enzeli on May 18th requires amendment. The facts are: On May 18th the Soviet Commander in the Caspian opened a bombardment of Kaziun, the port of Enzeli with long range naval guns. His sole intention was due to secure the ships and guns of the Volunteer fleet which had sheltered there. He had no designs whether on British or Persian subjects and further he promised to retire from Enzeli on having achieved his purpose. In view of ensuring that no collision should take place between the British and Soviet forces, the small British detachment occupying Enzeli was withdrawn pending the result of negotiations between the British and Persian authorities on one side and the Soviet commander on the other.

NEW COAL BILL.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE)
LONDON, May 21.
Recd. 1-30 a.m., May 24.

The New Coal Production Bill which is also published establishes Mines Department under the Board of Trade with an advistry Committee of 24, composed equally of owners of minerals, lessees of minerals, mine-workers and users of minerals including scientific experts.

AGRICULTURAL BILL.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, May 21.
Recd. 1-30 a.m., May 24.

The Agricultural Bill introduced into the House of Commons by Mr. Boscawen embodies the new land policy of the Government. Generally speaking the Bill seeks to give security to the farmer by guaranteeing prices for wheat and oats, based on minimum prices for the standard year 1919, namely wheat 68 shillings a quarter of 504 lbs and oats 46 shillings a quarter of 336 lbs. These prices will be increased or decreased with the cost of production. The labourer is given security by the establishment of an Agricultural Wages Board. The State has a right to insist on proper cultivation or to vary cultivation in national interest. The farmer also obtains additional security of tenure.

MR. HORNIMAN'S CASE.

"NO NEED OF ENQUIRY"!

A LETTER AND A "CONSIDERED" REPLY

(Special to "The Bombay Chronicle.")
LONDON, May 21.

In the House of Commons, on Wednesday, Mr. J. Davison asked the Secretary of State for India whether he had received from Mr. B. G. Horniman a letter controverting the charges made against him by the Right Hon. gentleman in this House on 23rd May, 1919; whether he promised to send Mr. Horniman a considered reply to this letter but afterwards wrote to him saying that he preferred to deal with the matter in Parliament; whether in these circumstances he will agree to Mr. Horniman's request for an investigation of these charges by a Parliamentary Committee and, if so, whether he will make a motion before the House rises for the appointment of a Committee for that purpose.

Mr. Montagu: I received a letter from Mr. B. G. Horniman and my considered reply was that any controversy which might arise about the statements I have made in this House should be conducted in the House itself. I am prepared to explain or justify here these statements if they are called in question but there is in my opinion no need of an inquiry.

"WANTED A COMMITTEE."

MR. HORNIMAN'S DEMAND.

(Special to "The Chronicle.")
LONDON, May 21.

Mr. Horniman has addressed the following further letter to Mr. Montagu:—

Sir,

I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 7th instant informing me that you that any controversy which may arise about the statements made in the House of Commons upon my case should be conducted the House itself. In your letter of the 27th April, acknowledging mine of the 24th April, you said that you proposed shortly to send me your "considered reply" on the points raised and in your letter of the 30th April acknowledging mine of the 29th April, you said you would take note of the latter the reply referred to in your letter of the 27th April. I regret that you have failed to fulfil these definite undertakings to give a "considered reply" my first letter and to "take note" of my second. You will pardon me if I point out again that you have a responsibility to me this matter which I have requested you to discharge by substantiating the grave statemen made about me by you or by withdrawing them or by agreeing for a proper and impartial investigation of them. I am not averse to the fullest publicity and the more the matter is ventilated, either in Parliament or elsewhere, the better I shall be pleased. But it does not suffice, as far as I am concerned that wou should be afforded another opportunity of saying in Parliament anything about me that you may think fit. I demand full investigation of the statements you have made in which I shall have the fullest opportunity of defending myself. I do not want to be the victim again of ex parte statements which I am not afforded the opportunity to refute.

In the second paragraph of your letter you refer to my suggestion that I should placed on my trial in Bombay. I have not made such a suggestion. If I am to be placed on my trial, I desire to be tried here in England by a jury of my fellow-countrymen as provided for in the Government of India Act. Let me remind you that after making certain definite allegations against me you said "there was plenty of ease for the courts." As have been brought here I can see no reason why this should not be put before the court in this country. But since the statement were made in the House of Commons, it seem to me that a Committee of that House would be the best authority to investigate them and I request that you should move for a Committee of the House to be appointed for the purpose following former precedents.

I am, etc.,
(Sd.) B. G. HORNIMAN.

KHILAFAT AGITATION.

PROHIBITED IN NIZAM'S DOMINIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
HYDERABAD, May 22.

The following is a copy H. E. H. the Nizam's firman:—

The public of Hyderabad and Mahomedans generally may not be aware of the strong representation I made to his Excellency the Viceroy in favour of recognising the religious sentiments of Mahomedans and fulfilling the pledges given during the war. The situation was acute and those representations could not be made publicly. But now that the Turkish peace terms have been announced the position has considerably altered. The action I then took was in my capacity as Muhi-Ul-Millet-wad-Deen and a Musalman ruler. With his Excellency the Viceroy I fully share the regrets expressed in his message in this our hour of trial, and feel like him that the decision includes terms which must be painful to all Muslims. The decision, however disappointing has been given. In the circumstances therefore, any further agitation in my Dominions over the Khilafat question will be fruitless and of no avail. It may, on the other hand, create unrest prejudicial to the best intrests of my subjects. I, therefore, now prohibit the holding of such meetings in my Dominions and exhort my people to abstain from participating in a movement that may develop into dangerous proportions. Whoever takes any action in contravention of the orders now passed will be held responsible for the same.

ABDUL MAJEED OF DELHI.

ARREST WARRANT CANCELLED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
DELHI, May 22.

The Deputy Commissioner of Delhi has cancelled the warrant of arrest issued last year against Moulvi Abdul Majeed of Delhi. The arrest warrant was in connection with the Edward Park case in which Mr. Shanker Lal, Secretary, Home Rule League, Delhi, was tried and acquitted. Moulvi Abdul Majee was an absconding accused in the case and the condition laid down by the Deputy Commissioner is that he is to reside in Bombay for some time and not to visit Delhi without the permission of the District Magistrate, Delhi.

COUNTY CRICKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 21.
Recd. 0-30 a.m., May 24.

Sussex beat Gloucester at Bristol by four wickets.

The Oxford University beat Essex at Oxford by 235 runs.

Hampshire beat Worcester at Worcester by 220 runs.

Middlesex beat Warwickshire at Lords by an innings and 83 runs. Middlesex declared after scoring 543 for seven wickets. Hendren made 158.

NON CO-OPERATION.

A PROTEST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
MADRAS, May 22.

In the course of a letter to the press re. non-co-operation the Hon. Mr. V. K. Ramanujachariar says:—In my humble opinion non-co-operation will be justified only when the question is purely Indian and its decision depends wholly on the Government of India and the Secretary of State. But the Khilafat question is a world-question depending for its settlement on many, many others besides the British Government. To express our displeasure with the Government of India and embarass them by non-co-operation is in my opinion unreasonable. I therefore propose, not only to stand aside from the non-co-operation movement but also to give Government in the interest of law and order all support it is possible for an individual to give. On another occasion I gave proof of my willingness to sacrifice every thing for the sake of the country and my firmness in a right cause remains unimpaired. But the present is not, in my humble opinion, cause demanding this sacrifice. While Mr. Gandhi deprecates violence, now Mr. Shaukat Ali states if this non-co-operation movement fails them the Mussalmans will decide what to do. It is time that the Madras Nationalists dissociated themselves entirely from this gentleman.

KHILAFAT WORK IN KARWAR

(From a Correspondent.)
KARWAR, May 17.

As publicly announced yesterday a public meeting of the Mahomedans was held in the mosque for organising a Khilafat Committee which was presided over by Mr Janveker of Bijapur. The meeting was largely attended. After the President Moulvi Khutabodin and Moulvi Mohamad Hussen of Belgaum had addressed the meeting and brought to the notice of the public the necessity of appointing a Khilafat Committee for collecting funds for the purpose a Committee was formed.

Rs. 101 were collected on the spot.

After a vote of thanks to the chair, the meeting terminated.

PARIS STRIKE.

CONFEDERATION FAVOURS RESUMPTION OF WORK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.
LONDON, May 21.
Recd. 0-30 a.m., May 24.

Paris.—The National Federal Committee of the General Confederation of Labour has decided by 96 votes to 11 in favour of resumption of work.

ITALIAN CABINET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 21.
Recd. 0-30 a.m., May 24.

Rome.—Signor Nitti has reformed the Cabinet with Signor Scialoja, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Signor Denava, Minister of Finance.

POSTAL STRIKE AT CAWNPORE.

BUSINESS SERIOUSLY INCONVENIENCED.

APPEAL TO AUTHORITIES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
CAWNPORE, May 22.

All the postmen belonging to the local Post Office struck work yesterday morning. Trouble had been brewing for some time past and matters came to a head in connection with the sending out of registered and insured letters, of which there is said to be a large accumulation, by the afternoon delivery instead of the usual morning delivery. The men were charged with refusal to obey orders and asked to give their explanations within three days and in return they left work yesterday morning. To-day they were joined by the whole of the clerical staff of the Post Office except one Inspector and the Deputy Postmaster. No letters have been delivered for two days and business firms have in consequence been greatly put to serious inconvenience. The postal staff allege that they have a number of grievances against the Postmaster and the Inspector. They have telegraphed demanding the intervention of the Postmaster-General, U. P. and the Director General of Posts and Telegraphs.

N. W. R. STRIKE.

SITUATION IN VARIOUS STATIONS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, May 22.

The follwing press note is issued by the Agent, North-Western Railway:—

The latest information available here shows that the present position of the strike at the outstations is as followst, at midday on Saturday, 22nd May.

Wazirabad:—A few more of the traffic staff have struck work, but the letter from the Secretary, North-Western Railway Association, which appeared in the "Tribune" of Friday, May 21st, seems to have been based on incorrect information. There are certainly more men working than on strike and the work is being carried on without any difficulty. There are 50 men of the Locomotive Department on strike out of 200 on the books.

Gujranwala:—There are no Locomotive staff here and as regards the Traffic staff the Stationmaster, goods clerks and the ticket collectors remained at work. Men were sent to relieve two Assistant Stationmasters signallers, booking clerks and menials who struck and the work on the station is going on satisfactorily.

Ludhiana:—The position here is the same as before. A certain number of men of the Traffic and Locomotive Departments are on strike but the work is being carried on without much difficulty.

Amritsar:—A very small number of men went on strike at Amritsar and a few of these have already returned to work.

Ferozepore:—About 30 men of the Traffic department and a good number of Locomotive and Carriage and Wagon departments are on strike. Arrangements have already been made to carry on the work.

Kasur:—A telegram was received from Kasur yesterday evening denying the rumours regarding the Kasur staff going on strike. A meeting of the superior and menial staffe has been held which unanimously resolved to remain loyal to the last.

Karachi:—A large number of the men who went on strike have resumed work at Karachi. It is believed that nearly all have returned but the message is not completely clear.

Lahore:—The position in Lahore remains much the same. The intimidation by strikers who are living in the Railway quarters is getting so bad that notices are being put up ordering all men who are on strike to vacate the railway quarters. Great forbearance has been shown to these men as they have been allowed to go on living in railway quarters though they have struck. This can no longer be allowed.

P. W. MEN STRIKE AT AMRITSAR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
LAHORE, May 22.

More than 330 men of the Controi Workshop of the P W D, at Amritsar have gone on strike and joined the local railway strikers. Captain Ashford, Superintendent, closed the workshop for 3 days and gave time to the workmen up to the 29th either to return to work or else to receive their wages and be paid off. But the men have adopted neither course.

KARACHI'S SYMPATHY.

(From a Correspondent.)
KARACHI, May 22.

The following resolution was passed at a public meeting of the citizens of Karachi held on Friday:—"This public meeting expresses heartfelt sympathy with the North-Western Railway strikers and is of opinion that their demands are just and urges on the authorities to take immediate steps to concede the demands.

HUNGARY TO SIGN PEACE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 21.
Recd. 0-30 a.m., May 24.

Versailles.—The Hungarian Government has intimated the acceptance of the Allied peace terms. The treaty will be signed here.

LATEST CABLES.

STEAMER AT DUBLIN.

DOCKERS REFUSE TO UNLOAD.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 21.
Recd. 0-30 a.m., May 24.

On arrival of the steamer loaded with military equipment at Dublin, last night, the dockers refused to unload and the crane-workers declined to start their engines. It is anticipated that the refusal will spread to other branches of transport.

MILITARY UNLOADING.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 21.
Recd. 0-30 a.m., May 24.

A later message regarding the refusal of the dockers to unload the steamer with military equipment at Dublin, states that the military are doing the work of unloading and are not meeting with any interference.

PEACE RESOLUTION.

ADOPTED BY HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 21.
Recd. 0-30 a.m., May 24.

Washington.—The House of Representatives has adopted the Senate Peace Resolution ending the state of war with Germany and Austria, which now goes to the President who is expected to veto it.

FALL IN COTTON.

WHAT IT IS DUE TO.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 21.
Recd. 1 a.m., May 24.

There was a considerable fall in the Egyptian Liverpool market to-day, following upon yesterday's slump of a thousand points. Failure of big speculation at Alexandria was rumoured at the opening, but the price did not decline so low as was anticipated, the fall being chiefly attributed to the earlier drop. The explanation of the slump is that natives have been buying Egyptian cotton for enormous rise. A big firm sold out after long pause, whereupon the natives unloaded pell-mell. Liverpool closed steady 250 to 300 points down on the day. The effect of the fall has been temporarily to stop all trade in fine yarns and manufactured fabrics from these yarns, chiefly in the Bolton district.

LONDON, May 21.
Recd. 0-30 a.m., May 24.

There has been renewed fall in cotton, particularly the Egyptian variety, in Liverpool. The market closed steady.

RENTS RESTRICTION BILL.

ITS PROVISIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 22.
Recd. 1 a.m., May 24.

The rights of both landlords and tenants are recognised in the new Rents Restriction Bill, which is now issued and which shows that landlords are permitted to increase their rent fifteen per cent. They may recover extra sums specifically paid as increased rates. Tenants may appeal to the County Court to suspend increase of rent, if the house is not maintained in reasonable repair. A month's notice is stipulated before increases become operative. Interest on mortgages is limited to 6½ per cent. Previous protection of tenants is continued, but landlords who gave up their occupation to join forces may resume. Premiums of any form on tenancy are forbidden on penalty not exceeding a hundred sterling. Money so paid since March 25th will be recoverable. Lessors of unfurnished houses will not be permitted to charge over 25 per cent increase on normal profit similarly obtainable at the outbreak of war. Overcharge will be recoverable and penalty may be inflicted. The Bill will operate for three years. It applies to houses in London of rateable value of 105 sterling, Scotland 90 and elsewhere 70 annually.

SITUATION ON DNIESTER.

KRZYZEZOPOL REATTACKED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 21.
Recd. 12-30 a.m., May 24.

Warsaw.—A Polish Communique states that north of the Dniester the enemy reattacked Krzyzezopol. The Polish infantry, however, supported by a squadron of aeroplanes counterattacked brilliantly and forced the enemy back a distance of 12½ miles.

PROPOSED SOVIETS IN FRANCE.

DISCOVERY OF DOCUMENTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, May 21.
Recd. 12-30 a.m., May 24.

Paris.—As a result of domiciliary searches documents have been discovered giving particulars of the proposed establishment of Soviets in France, proving the association of Russian Bolshevik leaders with the French movement.

AHMEDABAD LABOUR TROUBLE.

THE STORY OF ARBITRATION.

(From our own Correspondent.)

AHMEDABAD, May 21.

Though it is quite late in the day I should here relate the course that the negotiations took between the arbitrators from the fact that a controversy has been raging round the whole affair. It is very difficult to arrive at the facts as various versions are going round the town. I took an early opportunity of interviewing Sheth Mangaldas who gave the mill-owners' version of the story. But when I requested him to affix his signature to it, he was found unwilling. Naturally unwilling to run any risks in such controversial matters I sent a fair copy of the interview to the Sheth for approval and signature, but it is still un-returned. On the other hand had my difficulties with the other party also. Mr. Banker, though courteous and willing supply information, was loth to see everything in papers, because Mr. Gandhi always objects taking any help from the press so long as the matter is not finally broken off or settled, fearing it would lead to unnecessary bitterness and would rather injure the cause than help it.

Shreemati Anasuyabai's announcement to the effect that the mill-owners have resolve to invite the workers to form departmental unions, to consider the grievances put forth by such unions, and to refer to arbitration any cases of dispute was hailed on all sides with great joy last January. But as it now transpires the resolution was not unanimously arrived at. Sheth Ambalal was then th president of the Mill-owners' Association With the changing of the presidents, th policy of Capital towards Labour seems to have changed.

The spinners were dissatified with the general increases last given and they expressed their dissatisfaction through partial strikes early in April. Naturally an arbitration was the only remedy in the case. But Sheth Mangaldas did not fall in with the idea as he considered the outsiders had no business with the mill-industry. Sheth Ambalal was appointed by his party to represent Capital and Mr. Gandhi to represent Labour. However, when Sheth Mangaldas came round later, Sheth Ambalal resigned in his favour, and the case was unanimously left to be settled by Sheth Mangaldas on one side and Mr. Gandhi on the other.

A working Settlement.

After several meetings in Ahmedabad, they could come to a working settlement that the rates were to be fixed after those prevailing in Bombay and with that view aneeting was arranged in Bombay on 22nd April. On enquiry it was found that they were not quite uniform and varied from Rs. 11-8 to Rs. 16-1 per month with a war allowance of 55 per cent.; some mills did not pay any bonus while others paid from Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per month. Mr. Gandhi pressed for the top wages, convinced as he was that even they were not quite sufficient while Sheth Mangaldas was for the lowest. With this difference further discussion was adjourned to a meeting in Ahmedabad on the 25th April evening. Sheth Ambalal meanwhile grew apprehensive that the negotiations were not going on as they ought and feared lest he would have leave for England leaving the affairs in so unsettled state. Taking up, therefore, the role of the arbitrator for his group of mills so graciously resigned earlier in favour of Sheth Mangaldas with a view to a concerted action on the part of the mill-owners, he arrived at a more favourable settlement with Mr. Gandhi on 25th April and asked him not to declare it in case of a settlement with Sheth Mangaldas or in case of disagreement before the stipulated period had run out. Sheth Ambalal's solicitude for his workers is well-known and he has given many practical instances of the same. His motives were fully appreciated by Mr. Gandhi who informed Sheth Mangaldas of the terms through a note on the evening of 26th April as they could not agree the previous evening. Sheth Mangaldas was requested to accept them as fair. But Sheth Mangaldas could not accept them feeling slighted that any settlement was arrived at behind his back and convinced that the rates proposed were higher than the Bombay ones. He informed Mr. Gandhi accordingly but his note was not received in time for Mr. Gandhi who left for Bombay on the 27th night. He called a meeting of the Association on the 28th morning and the members were found unwilling to go beyond Bombay rates. An express message was sent therefore to Mr. Gandhi at Bombay but as no answer was received during the course of the day, a special messenger was sent to Bombay to deliver Mr. Gandhi the letters of 27th and 28th April. But Mr. Gandhi had left for Singarh and the messenger followed him there with the letters. His reply was received by Sheth Mangaldas on the 5th May owing to postal irregularity when Mr. Gandhi had himself to return on account of the strike.

Meanwhile the men had grown too restless and they saw the remedy only in a strike which was renewed on the 3rd May. The settlement arrived at with Sheth Ambalal had to be published and the men conciliated. The situation on that account grew worse; Sheth Mangaldas could not go for for it, while Mr. Gandhi could not expect Labour to accept any lower wages. However, through the attempts of the leaders, the mills were kept working upto the 8th. The arbitrators were daily meeting but had no part without coming to any decision. Names of an umpire were suggested on both sides but they could not be equally acceptable to both. The negotiations fell through and the strike began with renewed vigour on the 9th May.

Arguments Examined.

I have shown in my previous letter that the Ahmedabad mill-owner will in no way be worse off than his brother mill-owner in Bombay by giving the promised increase. But other arguments can be given for the rise. It has been a constant complaint in Bombay mills that men do not stick to the spinning job but take the earliest opportunity to fly to any other department. The constant change of the spinners leads to an output of very bad work and hence the whole industry suffers. The reasons are not far to seek. The spinners are underpaid. In Lancashire the case is quite different. The spinners there draw almost equal wages with the weavers and so the department commands the long experience of many years gained in the same pursuits. Though the case is not so very acute here in Ahmedabad, as most of the spinners are Dhedhs and would therefore not be allowed into any other department, all the well-wishers of the industry have to give it its due weight. Many managers, it has come to be known, proposed wages even higher than those settled by the arbitration, but they were not acceptable to the mill-owners who according to new arrangements will only lose a rupee in a nett profit of Rs. 150 per one machine of some 340 spindles.

The opposition by Capital in the way of the Labour was but lame and lost half of its force by divided counsel. One can only term it a feeble resistance on behalf of the old order of the things against the inevitable change that is coming on with the new era of democracy.

COUNCIL CANDIDATES.

MR. GANDHI'S SUGGESTION.

Under the above heading Mr. Gandhi has contributed to the columns of "Navayivan" an article whose free rendering we give below. Mr. Gandhi says:—

I observe that many candidates have come forward for the choic of the would-be electors for the reformed councils. It must be granted that it is possible to render some service to the State by entering these councils. But it is my firm belief that many can serve the country better by remaining outside. The late Mr. Keir Hardie used to say that it was practically impossible for a true Christian to remain in the British Parliament. Carlyle called it the talking shop. When there are many candidates, those who have accepted service of the land as an article of faith would do well to stand outside the lists, and they will find that they will be better occupied by educating the electorate and keeping the elected members to their promises at the polls. Even in England one sees the most effective service rendered by those who keep themselves outside the House of Commons. The real affairs of the English nation are conducted not by the seven hundred odd M. P's but by the larger body who really control them. I would therefore venture to suggest to the larger body of those whose only ambition is to serve India, not to trouble about entering the councils. To the aspirants after membership of councils I would respectfully urge: "Pray avoid the councils if it is any axe of your own which you want to grind there, for it can be ground elsewhere. In a chamber where only national interests are supposed to be conserved and where a stiff fight has to be put up against strong vested interests, how can you think of serving your own little interest? Surely, you will not wish to injure the national cause by mixing your own with it." I do not know who are the aspirants. But I draw my inference from what happens over municipal council elections. We shall benefit by our people entering the councils if they are true men filled with humility and love of the country, courageous, fearless and versed in the subjects they have to handle.

The Reforms Act is full of defects which must be remedied. But even as a razor with the keenest edge is useless in incompetent hands, so may a most perfect constitution be rendered nugatory if it is handled by selfish ignorant councillors. The most expeditious manner of reforming the Reforms Act would be to send to the councils only those who wish to serve the Nation. In their hands, even a defective constitution may be utilised for the good of the Nation, even as an able artizan affectively manages indifferent tools and even makes them better.—"Young India."

SURAT NOTES.

(From our Correspondent.)

SURAT, May 20.

The seventh annual meeting of the Nagar Brahman Mitra Mandal, Surat was held on Sunday last under the presidency of Rao Bahadur Kamlashanker. P. Trivadi.

Through the munificent gift of Rs. 70,000 from Sheth Venilal Vijbhukhandas a cloth merchant of Bombay a Dharmasala has been erected near Mola Mandir, Surat, for the use of Vaishnavas and their priests. The opening ceremony of the Dharmasala was performed on Saturday last by Goswami Shri Brijralanlalji Maharaj.

Surat desires to have the honor of a visit from H. R. H. the Prince of Wales at the time of his forth coming visit to India in December next. Accordingly the local Municipality propose to request the India Government to include Surat in the programme.

EMPIRE DAY.

Mr. P. A. Baptist, J.P., President of the Bombay East Indian Association, has sent the following telegram to his Excellency the Governor of Bombay:—

"The Bombay East Indian Association commemorates the Empire Day with sentiments of deep and profound loyalty and devotion to His Majesty the King-Emperor and trusts that the ties of Brotherhood among the nations of the vast British Empire may be strengthened."

"A CRIME AGAINST HUMANITY."

MR. GANDHI ON TURKISH TREATY.

Mr. Gandhi writes in "Young India":—

After the foregoing was printed the long-expected peace terms regarding Turkey were received. In my humble opinion they are humiliating to the Supreme Council, to the British ministers, and if as a Hindu with deep reverence for Christianity I may say so, a denial of Christ's teachings. Turkey broken down and torn with dissentions within may submit to the arrogant disposal of herself, and Indian Mahomedans may out of fear do likewise. Hindus out of fear, apathy or want of appreciation of the situation ,may refuse to help their Mahomedan brethren in their hour of peril. The fact remains that a solemn promise of the Prime Minister of England has been wantonly broken. I will say nothing about President Wilson's fourteen points, for they seem now to be entirely forgotten as a day's wonder. It is a matter of deep sororw that the Government of India *communique* offers a defence of the terms, calls them a fulfilment of Mr. Lloyd George's pledge of 5th January 1918 and yet apologises for their defective nature and appeals to the Mahomedans of India as if to mock them that they would accept the terms with quiet resignaion. The mask that veils the hypocrisy is too thin to deceive anybody. It would have been dignified if the *communique* had boldly admitted Mr. Lloyd George's mistake in having made the promise referred to. As it is, the claim of fulfilment of the promise only adds to the irritation caused by its glaring breach. What is the use of the Viceroy saying, "The question of the Khilafat is one for the Mahomedans and Mahomedans only and that with their free choice in the matter' Government have no desire to interfere," while the Khalif's dominions are ruthlessly, dismembered, his control of the Holy Places of Islam shamelessly taken away from him and he himself reduced to utter impotence in his own place which can no longer be called a palace but which can be more fitly described as a prison? No wonder, his Excellency fears that the peace includes "terms which must be painful to all Moslems. "Why should he insult Muslim intelligence by sending the Mussalmans of India a message of encouragement and sympathy? Are they expected to find encouragement in the cruel recital of the arrogant terms or in a rememberance of 'the splendid response' made by them to the call of the King 'in the day of the Empire's need?' It ill becomes his Excellency to talk of the triumph of those ideals of justice and humanity for which the Allies fought. Indeed the terms of the so-called peace with Turkey if they are to last, will be a monument of human arrogance and man-made injustice. To attempt to crush the spirit of a brave and gallant race, because it has lost in the fortunes of war, is a triumph not of humanity but a demonstration of inhumanity. And if Turkey enjoyed the closest ties of friendship with Great Britain before the war, Great Britain has certainly made ample reparation for her mistake by having made the largest contribution to the humiliation of Turkey. It is insufferable therefore when the Viceroy feels confident that with thecon clusion of this new treaty that friendship will quickly take life again and a Turkey regenerate full of hope and strength, will stand forth in the future as in the past a pillar of the Islamic faith. The Viceregal message audaciously concludes, "This thought will, I trust, strengthen you to accept the peace terms with resignation, courage and fortitude and to keep your loyalty towards the Crown bright and untarnished as it has been for so many generations." If Muslim loyalty remains untarnished it will certainly not be for want of effort on the part of the Government of India to put the heaviest strain upon it, but it will remain so because the Mahomedans realise their own strength—the strength in the knowledge that their cause is just and that they have got the power to vindicate justice in spite of the aberration suffered by Great Britain under a Prime Minister whom continued powers has made as reckless in making promises as in breaking them.

Whilst therefore I admit that there is nothing either in the peace terms or in the Viceregal message covering them to inspire Mahomedans and Indians in general with confidence or hope, I venture to suggest that there is no cause for despair or anger. Now is the time for Mahomedans to retain absolute self-control to unite their forces and, weak though they are, with firm faith in God to carry on the struggle with redoubled vigour till justice is done. If India—both Hindu and Mahomedan—can act as one man and can withdraw her partnership in this crime against humanity which the peace terms represent, she will soon secure a revision of the treaty and give herself and the Empire at least, if not the world, a lasting peace. There is no doubt that the struggle would be bitter, sharp and possibly prolonged, but it is worth all the sacrifice that it islikely to call forth. Both the Mussalmans and the Hindus are on their trial, Is the humiliation of the Khilafat a matter of concern to the former? And if it is, are they prepared to exercise restrait, religiously refrain from violence and practice non-co-operation without counting the material loss it may entail upon the community? Do the Hindus honestly feel for their Mahomedan brethren to the extent of sharing their sufferings to the fullest extent? The answer to these questions and not the peace terms, will finally decide the fate of the Khilafat.

THE TURKISH TREATY.

"NEW INDIA" AND "HINDU."

In our Saturday's issue we reproduced comments of leading Indian papers on the Turkish Peace Terms under the general heading "The Terrible Treaty." We extremely regret that the comments of "New India" were through inadvertence, published as being those of "the Hindu," the mistake arising from the fact that between the paragraphs containing the comments of "New India" which immediately followed those containing the comments of "the Hindu," the heading "New India" was omitted. To avoid any misunderstanding we reproduce below the comments of "New India" as well as of "the Hindu":—

"NEW INDIA".

"New India" wrote:—

A terrible blow has fallen on Islam the practical destruction of the one powerful State. Turkey-in-Europe is reduced the fragment of the peninsula on which Constantinople stands, bounded by the Chatalja line. It is difficult to see what is left of Turkey-in-Asia, or how a regenerate Turkey can stand forth, as H. E. the Viceroy hopes, "in the future as in the past, a pillar of the Islamic Faith." What is left of Asia Minor to which she is confined? And worst of all, the Holy Places are under British Commission under the League of Nations. The Khilafat question is said to be "one for Mahomedans;" but the Khalifa is the custodian of the Holy Places and these are now under non-Muslim custody; without army, navy, or air-force he could not guard them, even if they were nominally in his charge, and even that is not left to him.

Well may his Excellency the Viceroy call this the hour of trial for every Musalman. We may grant that the Government of India and the Secretary of State for India have done their utmost. We believe they have, but they have failed. What is the gain of Constantinople under the guns of the Allies compared with the loss of Mecca, Medina and the other Holy Places?

The stern question has now to be faced. What can the Musalmans of India do? Mr. Gandhi's four steps of progressive non-co-operation are useless; they are designed to put pressure on the Government of India, but the Government of India has done its utmost. No paralysing of the Government of India would soften this harsh Treaty, nor make the position one whit better. The steps would inevitably cause rioting and bloodshed, and innocent people, who have had nothing to do with the Treaty, would be the only sufferers. The Allies, who are the culprits, would look on unconcerned.

With all apology for tendering advice to those suffering under the deepest sense wrong inflicted on their faith, we would yet venture to plead with our Musalman brethren to do nought in haste, or under the maddening influence of wrath, and resentment, but rather to consult on some effective means of redressing the wrongs done Our mind turns to the suggestion of the Premier, a strong Confederation of Musalman States, taking advantage of the independence conferred in name and making a reality. The restitution of the Holy Places to Muslim control might be the first objective, taking it for granted that a British Committee was only a temporary device to save them from becoming prizes to be fought for by contending Nations and to guard them for the Khalifa till he was ready to re-assume his power. That seems to be the one way which would restore Islam to its earlier glory. To stand by the Khalifa solidly, though his very raison d'etre has temporarily disappeared; to declare him still custodian of the Holy Places de jure though not de facto, and to endeavour to build up a Muslim-Union of States, recognising him as Khaliafa, owning his authority. The very meaning of Islam is submission to the Divine Will, and is it not possible that this very disruption of an Empire too weak to do its duty to the Faith, may be a way of creating in its stead a great Muslim Democracy of Free States, which shall recognise the Khalifa as the Eldest Servant of God and the Prophet, and make him strong enough to claim back the guardianship of the Holy Places unprofaned by warring chiefs?

"THE HINDU".

The "Hindu" wrote:—

We publish elsewhere a summary of the terms of the Turkish Treaty as well as the appeal by the Viceroy to the Muslims of India. Reuter presumably exercises a kind of unofficial, though none-the-less through censorship in his task of enlightening the people. It is difficult otherwise to account for the delay in despatching to India the terms of the Turkish peace treaty which was handed over to the Turkish delegates on the afternoon of May 11. It is beyond question that these terms will be received throughout the country with feelings of the profoundest dismay and indignation. They outrage every single canon of justice and fair-play; they cynically cast to the winds solemn pledges; they exhibit contemptuous disregard of the feelings of the whole Islamic world; and last but not least with a hypocrisy more disgusting than flaunting spoliation they seek to deck the ethics of the theives' kitchen with the threadbare garment of those famous Fourteen Points. The Crusaders have triumphed and religious fanaticism has reason to gloat over this its most conspicuous success. The Turk has been turned bag and baggage out of Europe, on the sacred soil of which consecrated to the propagandist efforts of massacring and outraging Bulgarians Comitajes and Greek brigands, he only retains Constantonople and the few miles of the peninsula as far as the Chatalji lines which defend the city from the north. The boundaries in Asia, assures the message naively, are to remain the same with the trifling difference that they will exclude Syria, Palestine, Arabia, Mesopotamia, Armenia an Kurdistan. Smyrna is to be under Turkish sovereignty, but is to have "effective" Greek administration. A number of ports in Turkey are internationalised as also are the Dardanelles. Protection is afforded for minorities. Palestine is to be a national home for the Jewish people. There are various other clauses, which are usually imposed by the victor upon the vanquished, such as disarmament, limitation army and navy, reparation, punishment for war crimes, etc. We shall deal later in greater detail with the various clauses the treaty and endeavour to show that the opinion expressed by us above regarding the nature of that treaty was by no means overpitched. Meanwhile we draw attention to the message published elsewhere in which Lord Chelmsford makes an appeal to the Muslims of India. We have never doubted for a moment the sincerity of Lord Chelmsford's and Mr. Montagu's professions of solicitude for Indian Moslem views We know, and we hope Indian opinion will never permit itself to forget the fact, that he and the Secretary of State have never ceased to impress upon the Imperial Government and the Supreme Council the importance of a settlement in accordance far as possible with Indian Muslim sentiment. Indians have no quarrel with the Viceroy or with the Secretary of State While the consciousness of this fact must necessarily incline one to receive with sympathy any appeal from Lord Chelmsford and while thanking him for the obvious sincerity of his sympathy for, and concern over, the terrible disappointment that has been the guerdon of Moslem India, public opinion will take leave to challenge his views regarding the nature of the Turkish Treaty. Making all due allowance for the limitations of his official position it cannot for a moment be maintained that the terms are just and equitable, or that they have any but the most distant nodding acquaintance with those great principles of humanity, civilisation, justice and self-determination, for which the great war was fought Those terms, as we said, and we emphasise it again, are the misbegotten issue of religious fanaticism, race hatred, political chicanery, capitalist intrigue and camouflaged chauvinism. The country will thank the Viceroy for a well-meant and honest attempt to pour oil on troubled waters, but it would be worse than foolish to pretend that it can assuage the outraged feelings our Muslim fellow subjects; or that his pious hope of a truncated Turkey cultivating intimate relations with Britain is likely ever to be realised. The Viceroy's sentiments are unexceptionable, but they are so deplorably divorced from the realities. One point of his appeal every sober man will endorse. It is a moment for calmness, difficult as calmness may be when the heart overflowing with bitterness. The decrees the Supreme Council are not as the laws the Medes and Persians. Its iniquitous, decisions have, as experience shows, carried their own condemnation in the past and is not too much to hope that in the case of Turkey as in that Germany, in the case of the dupe as in that of the villain righteousness shall ultimately prevail. To this end Indian opinion must keep up vigorous constitutional agitation, using every means of legitimate pressure in order to bring home to the Big Four that in their decisions they are sowing the seeds of a more terrible struggle than the one which deluged Europe with blood.

(Continued from column 6.)

have been an equitable division of the deficit in the Imperial Budget and in claiming such a division it first contends that there is absolutely no need for providing such a deficit or for its enhancement by a provincialization of General Stamps. That is the Madras position.

Madras offers a Loan.

Then the next question arises, supposing there is no helping the deficit in the Imperial Government and supposing it is found that other provinces are not in a position to pay their proper and legitimate share of their deficit, what is the way out? The Madras Provincial Congress Committee and the Mahajana Sabha have suggested an equitable way out and that is that whatever amount is taken from Madras over and above what she is bound to pay legitimately—such amount shall be treated as a loan repayable either by the Government of India or by the other provinces. I expect Madras will move heaven and earth to arrive at an equitable distribution of the deficit and the fact that the Government and the people are one in the subject induces one to hope that something is bound to result out of it all.

Elections.

And now coming to the problem of the hour, the coming elections, it is quite wonderful to notice how many mute inglorious Miltons there have been among us labouring for the country unknown to the country and now anxious to come out of their shells and do their bit in the New India that is drawing on them. Announcements of candidatures for the local reformed Council are pouring in every day and so far as I can see the better known and the older men are holding their hands yet. Parties have issued their programmes and the party candidates have not announced themselves yet. The Nationalist Association has hit upon a novel plan of selecting candidates. They have advertised in the newspapers calling for tenders from would-be candidates to pick and choose their candidates. The Madras Provincial Congress Committee proposes to appoint a Candidates Committee in the coming Provincial Conference to select candidates. The "Justice" party of non-Brahmin "die-hards" has apparently found that a mere non-Brahmin cry is not sufficient in the mofussil and they are now apparently endeavouring to develop a party programme also. Some of the shining lights of the Moderate party have already announced their candidature individually and do not apparently contemplate the use of a party mechanism to conduct election campaigns. The whole thing is now in a nebulous state, but I expect things will define themselves in a month's time when the Provincial Conference would have met also.

MADRAS LETTER

LORD MESTON'S REPORT.

COMING ELECTIONS.

(From our Correspondent.)

MADRAS, May 20.

The two topics of absorbing public interest at the present moment are those relating to the coming elections and the Report of the Financial Relations Committee. I shall take up the latter first. You are already aware how Madras has fared in Lord Meston's hands. There is considerable feeling in the Presidency on this subject and not merely all the political parties are united in condemning it, but for a wonder, the Madras Government too seems to see eye to eye with the public. The Publicity Officer in Madras has been busy in this matter, apparently to guage the strength of public feeling and there is a talk of holding a Sheriff's meeting shortly to protest against the award. The Madras Provincial Congress Committee. and the Mahajana Sabha have already held a joint public meeting, where the bearings of the whole question have been threshed out. The meeting was not particularly a large one as numbers go in Madras, but you must remember these are holidays' time in Madras and the people who take an active interest in politics are many of them away from Madras. It is a pity that the mercantile classes of Madras, while being alive to matters that directly and immediately affect their pocket, like the Reverse Councils or the gold import, have not yet learnt to appreciate larger issues like the one involved in the report of the Financial Relations Committee. At the meeting under reference the financial policy of the Madras Government which seems to have consisted in screwing up as much revenue as possible from the tax-payer of the province without proper regard to its power of spending came in for a seathing condemnation. Figures were given illustrating how the land revenue raised, for example or the excise revenue was much higher than what was obtaining in the sister provinces while the amount spent on, say, Education, Medical Relief or Sanitation, *per capita* was much lower than what was spent in Bombay or Bengal. The result of this policy has been to swell the surplus in the Madras Budget and the Government of India naturally seems to have had few scruples in laying Madras under heavy contribution for its own needs. They took the money when it was forthcoming without regard to the equities involved and the Madras Government seems to have been quite content under the arrangement. Except for the fact that the Madras Government has now to find the money far in excess of its usual spending powers. I do not think it would have bestirred itself even now because I see no change yet in the raising end. Just to give an illustration I may draw your attention to the feverish haste displayed by the Madras Government in rushing through resettlement operations in Tanjore at a time when there is talk of a Reformed Government and it is directly provided that future revisions of land-revenue should be the subject of legislative enactments. If things are allowed to run their course, I daresay, the settlement operations will seek to justify a 25 per cent. to 35 per cent. revision of the land tax there. Anyhow, this is by the way.

Pay as usual.

Lord Meston argues that because Madras has been paying heavily in the past she won't feel it overmuch if she continues to pay as much for some time more until other Provincial Governments who have with better care for their people under their *regime* have been raising whatever revenue was necessary from the people and spending all that was available for the benefit of the people. As an argument this is the merest piffle that has ever been trotted out in a public document. To justify the continuance of a wrong on the ground that the same wrong has been obtaining in the past, is no argument. In the first place, able financiers hold the view that there is absolutely no ground for the Government of India to budget a deficit and lay the provinces under contribution and the extent of this deficit which has been differently estimated at various times, and the deliberate attempt to put this deficit at a further enhanced figure by the provincialization of general stamps as is now suggested, would seem to carry to discerning minds some sinister purpose at the back of it all. It would by no means be a far-fetched conclusion to hold the view that there is here a deliberate attempt on the part of the Indian Government to keep a tight check on the reformed Provincial Governments with these financial strings. If the Indian Government were really in need of money and if the Madras Government had really money to spare which they could not spend advantageously there would have been some justification to lay Madras under heavy contribution in order to avoid fresh taxation. But neither of the premises is correct and therefore the conclusion is as unsound as unjustifiable. One other point: The provincialization of General Stamps which has been made the base for a further contribution from the provinces, unfortunately for Madras, aggravates the injury already contemplated for Madras under the Montagu-Chelmsford Report. Under the revised arrangement suggested, Madras has to pay nearly a crore and more, while her revenue from General Stamps amount to only about 60 lakhs. I have sought to explain the position at length as I fear the position taken up by Madras is likely to be misconstrued by other provinces. Madras reached the limits of taxation without participating in the benefits that might be expected to accrue from high levy of taxation. Madras will want large funds under the new regime to develop Education, Sanitation, etc., and fresh taxation is impossible. Madras therefore has a right, primary and paramount, to all the money it raises. Madras has been mulcted in the past out of all proportion on account of the parsimony of its own Government, but that cannot justify its further continuance. Madras therefore claims that there should

(Continued in Column 5.)

BOLSHEVISTS IN PERSIA.

BRITISH RETREAT FROM ENZELI.

"PURELY PRECAUTIONARY."

(From our Sunday Edition.)

LONDON, May 20.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., May 22.

Reuter learns in British military quarters that the retirement of the British force from Enzeli is a purely precautionary measure, and no apprehension is felt for the safety of the troops, which consist of a detachment of the Mesopotamian Field Force. No new military situation has been created, the Bolsheviks have commanded the Caspian Sea since their arrival at Baku, the possibility has long been anticipated that the Bolsheviks would strike in the direction of Enzeli in order to capture ten small ships belonging to General Denikin's followers. The Allied military position at Batum which at the western end of the Baku pipeline being considerably strengthened.

City circles do not anticipate that the Bolsheviks will further extend their position Persia owing to transportation and organisation difficulties. The British oil wells are at least one month's journey from the seen of the present happenings.

PERSIA DEFENCELESS.

BOLSHEVIKS CROSS THE FRONTIER.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON May 20.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., May 22.

In connection with the Bolshevist invasion of Persia, "The Times" says, that a situation of defenceless paralysis prevails in North Persia. The British loan of two millions sterling to Persia last summer must long have vanished. British officers have been sent to have begun. The Persian Premier is sick and his colleagues are ineffective. Meanwhile considerable force of Bolshevists has crossed the frontier. "The Times" asks what will be the fate of the small force of Indians under British officers at Tabriz, and recalls this connection what happened to small French force at Urfa in April.

REPORTED RISING IN TABRIZ.

BOLSHEVIK REPORT UNCONFIRMED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 20.
Recd. 2-15 p.m., May 22.

No official confirmation of the Bolshevist report of the rising in Tabriz has been received

BOLSHEVIK CLAIMS OF SUCCESS.

REPORTED RETREAT OF POLES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 20.
Recd. 2-15 p.m., May 22.

A Bolshevik wireless claims that the Bolsheviks have made a sweeping advance. It states that on the 14th inst., in the Polotsk-Lepel region the Reds broke through on a fifty-mile front and the Poles retreated in panic. The Reds and the Poles retreated in panic. The Reds sina, in the direction of Borissof

POLISH OPERATIONS.

AN AUTHORITATIVE COMMENTARY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 21.
Recd. 9 p.m., May 22.

An authoritative commentary on the Polish operations shows that to attain the Dnieper line the Poles have advanced on a front of 250 miles to an average depth of 100 to 150 miles in sixteen days. There is no confirmation of the reported capture of Odessa by the Ukrainians. Referring to Siberia, it is stated that the Reds attacked the Japanese, east of Verkhneudinsk, but were defeated with a loss of 300 killed. The Japanese casualties were two. The quality of the Siberian troops is very poor. They do not show any inclination to fight. Other Red forces are assembling west and south of Nikolaievsk.

MUNICIPAL ADMINISTRATION IN BENGAL.

ALLEGED PARTISAN SPIRIT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 21.

In reviewing the reports on the working of the Municipalities in Bengal during the official year 1919-20, the Government of Bengal observe that in some Municipalities the partisan spirit is carried to the extreme length of obstructing the municipal executive merely for opposition's sake, leading to highly deplorable results. In one Municipality it has been reported that as a result of petty squabbles between the two factions in the Council scarcely any practical work can be extracted either from the clerical or outdoor staff of the municipality. In conclusion, the Bengal Government state that one of the great needs of municipal life in Bengal at present is the awakening of public spirit among the rate-payers so as to enforce the responsibility of Municipal Commissioners for feeble or bad administration.

THE CANADIAN BUDGET.

PROPOSED TAXATION OF LUXURIES

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(From our Sunday Edition.)

LONDON, May 19.
Recd. 2-15 p.m., May 22.

Ottawa.—In the course of his Budget statement, the Minister of Finance said, he proposed to tax luxuries and also to increase the excise duties on beer and non-sparkling wines by thirty cents a gallon, spirits by two dollars and sparkling wines by three dollars, and to increase the taxation on motor cars. He also proposed to place a tax of one per cent. on sales by manufacturers and wholesalers, excepting essential articles, besides increasing the income-tax.

MILITARY CROSS BESTOWED ON YPRES.

TRIBUTE TO THE ENGLISH ARMY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, May 20.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., May 22.

After Lord French had bestowed the Military Cross on Ypres, the King of the Belgians paid a tribute to the indomitableness of the British defenders of the salient. Their resistance had greatly contributed to checking the German rush to the coast. The King and Lord French thereafter visited the cemetery and placed wreaths on the graves of the soldiers.

CLOSE OF FRENCH STRIKES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, May 19.
Recd. 2-15 p.m., May 22.

The Havas Agency says:—Most of the men who were on strike in France have now returned to work and the strikes may be regarded as at an end. The strikes have degenerated into internal feud among the unions belonging to the General Confederation of Labour.

FRANCO-GERMAN ECONOMIC CONFERENCE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, May 20.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., May 22.

Paris.—A Franco-German Economic Conference having for ifs object to expedite resumption of commercial relations has opened here. Mr. Isaac, French Minister of Commerce is presiding.

PRINCE OF WALES LEAVES DUNEDIN

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 20.
Recd. 2-15 p.m., May 22.

Dunedin.—The Prince of Wales has departed for Invercargill. A series of magnificent welcomes was held at Dunedin. Five thousand returned soldiers attended the reception yesterday evening.

INDIAN ARMY OFFICERS.

MENTIONED IN DESPATCHES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 20.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., May 22.

The "Gazette" contains the names of officers of the Indian Army mentioned for valuable services in connection with the military operations, between April 1st, 1917, and May 31st, 1918.

North Western Frontier:—**Lieut-General T.** Wapshare, Major-Gen. T. H. Hardy, Cols. P. J. Miles, W. E. Hardy; Lieut.-Cols. R. J. Mahwinny, B. R. Moberly, H. C. O'Grady, F. D. Russell, J. R. Gaussen; Majors G. C. Buckland, A. H. Millwood, M. W. DeCourcy, J. D. Flood, C. F. Land, W. T. McCowan, C. R. Landon, G. B. Murray, E. P. Quinan, A. C. Thackwell; Captains J. F. Meiklejohn, S. C. Williams.

East Persia:—Lieut-Cols. G. A. Dale, F. B. Prideaux.

South Persia:—Lieut.-Cols. H. Burden, E. F. Orton; Majorss C. R. Fitzgerald, V. B. Williams; Captains A. N. Lilly, H. R. Gibson; Lieuts. W. E. Huxley, C. A. Swaison, W. L. Thacker and D. N. Carr

SURRENDER OF MAUBEUGE.

COURT MARTIAL TRIAL OF GENERAL FOURNIER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

COLOMBO, May 21.

Cables to Australian papers from Paris reporting the evidence given at the court-martial trial of General Fournier and a subordinate officer for having surrendered to Germans the fortress "Maubeuge" on September, 1914 show that General Pau gave evidence to the effect that M. Messimy who was the Minister of War in August, 1914, expressed indignation at General Fournier's insistent demands for assistance and ordered General Pau to take command of "Maubeuge" and indict General Fournier. General Pau inspected the fortress and agreed with General Fournier respecting its defective defences on account of which the fort could not stand a siege of even ten days. Instead of indicting General Fournier, General Pau recommended him for immediate promotion.

THE IRISH SITUATION.

MILITARY FIRE ON CROWD.

ENGLISH DOCKERS REFUSE TO LOAD MUNITIONS FOR IRELAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
(From our Sunday Edition.)

LONON, May 20.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., May 22.

Following the shooting of two police sergeants in Limerick, large forces of troops and police took possession of the streets. The towns people booed and hissed them. It is stated that the military or the police at one point fired on the crowd, and that one man was killed and that several including an old woman and child were wounded.

An interesting new development in the Irish situation is reported from Dublin. It is stated that the English dockers have refused to load munitions for Ireland and that the Irish transport workers have decided not to unload any munitions arriving. Two shiploads of munitions are expected in Dublin from England.

THE SHANTUNG SETTLEMENT.

CHINESE CABINET'S DECISION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONON, May 20.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., May 22.

Peking.—In response to the request of the Japanese Minister, the Cabinet has decided to decline to enter into direct negotiations with Japan regarding the Shantung settlement.

STUDENTS' PROTEST STRIKE ENDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONON, May 20.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., May 22.

Shanghai.—The students' protest strike against the Shantung settlement has ended and martial law has been suspended.

ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE

BRITAIN'S DIFFICULT POSITION.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, May 20.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., May 22.

Shanghai.—The question of the renewal of the Anglo-Japanese alliance is exciting the utmost interest in China, and it is feared that the continuance of the present terms would divert to Britain some of the present animosity against Japan and seriously prejudice Britain in the eyes of China. English newspapers assert that the militarist influence in Japan has resulted in number of grave breaches of the spirit of the alliance, and they demand that Japan shall return to China, Germany's former rights in Shantung.

SLUMP IN PRICES.

REDUCTION IN FOOD-PRICE EXPECTED

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONON, May 20.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., May 22.

New York.—Reports continue to arrive of slump in prices, especially of men's and women's apparel and shoes. The reductions vary from fifty to twenty-five per cent. Foodstuffs have hitherto not been affected, but are expected to follow.

CRICKET IN ENGLAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONON, May 20.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., May 22.

At Chesterfield, Lancashire beat Derbyshire by an innings and 160 runs.

DEVELOPMENT OF INDIA.

LORD MONTAGU'S LECTURE.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL WAR SERVICE.)

LONDON, May 21.
Recd. 11-15 a.m., May 22.

Lecturing before the Royal Society of Arts, Lord Montagu of Beaulieu stated that India had probably fewer miles of good road than almost any other country and he urged a comprehensive road policy should be pursued in India with regard not only to the present, but to the future development of India. Wherever irrigation colonies and settlements were instituted in future, it should be laid down by the Indian Government that adequate roads must be made providing for the proper communication for every part of area irrigated and settled as a *sine qua non* of the scheme. In some cases it would be well to combine land reserved for roads with a provision for light railways. Bridges for roads and railway combined should be adopted over rivers and canals, where there was no question of military importance. A large part of military expenditure on the roads benefited the civil population and he suggested that the Indian Government should further consider the proportion of civil expenditure compared with the military expenditure.

HUNTER RRPORT.

EARLY NEXT WEEK.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 21.
Recd. 1-10 a.m., May 23.

In the House of Commons Mr. Bonar Law stated that the evidence upon which the Hunter Report was based, would be available for the members as soon as the Report was presented. No effort was being spared to minimize the delay, but he feared that it would be impossible to present the Report before early next week.

THE KOENIG FRIEDRICH AUGUSTE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 21.
Recd. 1-10 a.m., May 23.

The Koenig Friedrich Auguste has arrived at Plymouth. It appears that two coalburners were discovered on the fire through spontaneous combustion a few days before the vessel reached Gibraltar. Gas was present in dangerous quantities. The crew and volunteers from amongst the troops prevented the fire from spreading. The Spanish labourers who were employed at Gibraltar to clear the bunkers, struck, owing to the gas and intense heat, after which the crew and troops discharged coal despite the fact that they were able to work only short spells.

HOUSING CONDITIONS IN BOMBAY.

PROPOSED-ONE ROOM TENEMENTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 20.
Recd. 2-15 p.m., May 22.

Replying in the House of Commons to Mr. Hallas, who asked whether the plans for the erection of fifty thousand one-room tenements in Bombay could be changed in view of the high death rate and prevalence of consumption. Mr. Montagu stated, that in view of the terrible housing conditions in Bombay and the difficulties of Government in dealing with them, the tenements would be a vast improvement. When sufficient houses had been built they would be converted into two room tenements.

COMPULSORY RETIREMENT OF OFFICERS.

MR. MONTAGU'S JUSTIFICATION

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONON, May 20.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., May 22.

Replying in the House of Commons to General Rawlinson, who asked a question with regard to the feeling of insecurity among officers who were required to sign the condition whereby Government had absolute right to retire any officer after twenty-five years' service without reasons or compensation, Mr. Montagu stated, that in view of the advantages of the new pension rules he considered it reasonable to impose this condition.

SAILING VESSELS IN TROUBLE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, May 21.

In the course of a recent storm a number of saling vessels are reported to have been in trouble and a fine brig Padauk belonging to Messrs. A. V. Joseph and Co., was wrecked near the Alguada reef. No details are yet to hand but so far as is known there has been no loss of life. The brig Araya and the brig Marie Josephine, the former bound for Madras from Rangoon and the latter for Pamban from Rangoon were both blown into bassein. The brig Sathiya Narayan which left Rangoon for Tondi never reached her destination being blown into Akyab.

INDIAN NEWS IN BRIEF.

The Madras Liberal League has passed a resolution strongly protesting against the award of Lord Meston's Committee on financial relations re. Madras contribution towards the Imperial deficit..

* * * * *

A Rangoon message of May 22nd says:—

826 Turkish prisoners arrived here yesterday from Meiktila and left at once by steamer "La Plata" for Constantinople. So far more than nearly 3 to 4 thousand out of seven thousand Turkish prisoners who were confirmed in Burma have been despatched by a hired transport direct to Constantinople. The remaindor will leave shortly.

* * * * * *

An Allahabad message says:—

Village lantern lectures which were organised during the war having proved successful, the United Province Government have decided to make it a permanent feature of the educational system of the province. The Government have trained a number of lecturers and in a communique on the subject say that as there is much scope for development of education work of this kind it has been decided to entrust the direcion of this work to a small commiteee under the presidentship of Mr. A. H. Mackenzie with Mr. A. R. Burnett Hurst as Secretary to advise the Director of Public Instruction.

* * * * *

An Associated Press message from Cochin, dated May 21st says:—Mr. Bristow, the engineer is Mr. Dickenson of Madras, who from Ootacamund held a conference with the local members of the Madras Chamber of Commerce to discuss certain details connected with the Cochin harbour scheme. A special engineering staff for the harbour works is being organised. The assistant engineer is Mr. Dickinson of Madras, who assumed charges of his duties here a couple of days ago. In connection with the Cochin harbour scheme the Durbar has in hand a big railway scheme in the State, no fewer than four lines being proposed to be opened connecting Travancore Cochin and the British territory.

EXTENSION OF LONDON UNIVERSITY.

GOVERNMENT OFFER OF NEW SITE

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, May 20.
Recd. 12-15 p.m., May 22.

Government has offered to donate to the London University a site of eleven and a half acres near the British Museum in Bloomsbury, as the headquarters for the University, King's College and associated colleges, and institutions. The offer is being considered.

MESSRS. MONTAGU'S SILVER REPORT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, May 20.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., May 22.

Messrs. Montagu's silver report says:—It is learned from New York, that the United States Mint has given instructions for the purchase at a dollar fine ounce, of silver of strictly American origin. It is thought that the stringency of regulations on the subject will exclude the silver already smelted owing to the difficulty of tracing its source. Thus the effect of the operation of the Pittmann Act is unlikely to be felt on the London market, at least for some time, especially if supplies from the Continent continue on the same scale as they been coming recently.

MEASURES OF THE COUNCIL OF LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

PREVENTION OF SECRET DIPLOMACY.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)

LONDON, May 20.
Recd. 2-30 p.m., May 22.

Rome.—The Council of the League of Nations has discussed the arrangements to give effect to the provision of the Covenant to the Advisory Armaments Commission, and has also arranged the method for the publication of treaties to prevent secret diplomacy and addressed a special invitation to the United States to be represented at the International Financial Conference in Brussels, which will deal with reparations and war debts, each state presenting a full report of its finance and trade.

FRONTIER SITUATION.

MAHSUDS DECIDE ON SUBMISSION.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 21.

Chitral, May 21.—The Afghans have evacuated Lambabat.

Afridis:—With the exception of the Zakka who continue to raid the Afridis are quiet, and rifles are coming in steadily. The total number surrendered by the tribe up to May 1st is 269.

Mahsuds:—There are some indications that the Mahsuds are beginning to settle down again. The sections in favour of peace held a Jirga at Kaniguram on the 13th and 14th instant and decided to complete their submission to the Government. A deputation from Raji Abdul Radak arrived with a bribe of Rs. 1,200, while this Jirga was in progress and endeavoured to reverse the decision, but failed to do so. The Shingi and Shamankhel sections have now decided to avail themselves of the permission previously granted them to return to cultivate their lands in the Tank Zam Valley. Some Mahsud students have expressed their desire of returning to the Islamia College at Peshawar. Raji Abdul Razak is very annoyed at the present attitude of the Mahsuds and is now devoting his attention to the Wanawazirs, where his son said to be endeavouring to raise a lashkar raid in Khod.

IMPERIAL INDIAN RELIEF FUND.

ASSISTANCE TO FAMILIES OF DECEASED SOLDIERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, May 22.

A Punjab Government press communique says:—The Indian Soldiers Board placed at the disposal of the Punjab Government a sum of Rs. 1,888,340 from the Imperial Indian Relief Fund for distribution to the families of soldiers who were killed or who died on active service during the war. The cases deserving of relief and amount of assistance afforded to each are as follows:—(1) Very necessitous cases amounting to destitution Rs. 300 each; (2) medium cases where there is no destitution Rs. 250 each; (3) cases where the death of the bread-winner has resulted in no more than a small fall in the standard of living and comfort, Rs. 200 each with additional Rs. 50 for each officer in each class. The distribution began in December, 1919, on the occasion of the Peace Celebrations and a sum of Rs. 1,455,000 has so far been sent out to the Deputy Commissioners for distribution in their districts. In addition to the above a sum of Rs. 147,000 has been placed at the disposal of the Commissioner, Rawalpindi division for such supplementary distribution in Rawalpindi division as may be considered necessary. The Deputy Commissioners have received special instructions in connection with the distribution of relief in order to ensure that money actually reaches the beneficiaries. A sum of Rs. 13,750 has been allotted to the Superintendent, Simla Hill States for grant to destitute families in those states and a sum of Rs. 18,222 is being sent out to the Commissioner Ambala division, for distribution in the native states of Paladi, Dijana and Lahasu. The balance still in the hands of the Government to meet further requirements amounts to about Rs. 2½ lakhs.

BOMBAY'S OLDEST CRICKET CLUB.

YOUNG ZOROASTRIAN S GOLDEN JUBILEE.

SUNDAY'S INTERESTING FUNCTION.

An interesting function took place at the Albless Bag, on Sunday when Bombay oldest cricket club, the Young Zoroastrian C. C., celebrates its golden jubilee. The Club is the oldest institution of its kind now in existence in the Bombay Presidency, and under the able guidance of its President Mr. Maneckji P. Bharucha, and of its Secretary Mr Jijibhoy L. Billimoria it has during the last 50 years contributed no mean share in the development of cricket in our city. To-day programme consists of thanksgiving ceremony at 4-30 p.m., meeting at 6-30 p.m., the ceremony of unveiling of Mr. Bilimoria's portrait at 7 p.m., prize-distribution at 7 p.m and dinner at 8 p.m. The following are extracts from the Managing Committee's report which will be presented at the meeting:—

"We can all take a legitimate pride in our club in view of the fact that not only it the oldest institution of its kind in the city but also because we can justifiably claim for it that it has contributed no mean share in the development of Parsi Cricket in particular. The Club came into existence so long ago as 1867, thanks to the exertions of the well-known cricketer of the day the late Mr Hiraji Costa. In about 1888 the management with the furniture, was handed over to the members, under whose management it has been ever since. Of course as some of the older members of the Club know, the conditions of cricket prevalent then were widely different from those obtaining now. A good pitch was a luxury then which hardly a Club or two could afford. Ours was among the first few clubs in Bombay to recognise the value of a good pitch in the formation of good batsmen. Therefore, the club fee was increased to 12 annas and then to Re. 1 and Rs. 1—4 respectively to provide more facilities to the members. A new pitch was made and a water connection obtained.

A RECORD OF ACHIEVEMENTS.

"The progress of the club since then has according to the motto of the club, been steadthough slow and the record of its achievements in the field of cricket is one of which we can legitimately pride ourselves. Its membership has shown a steady rise and during the last four seasons, we have been able simultaneously put two teams in the field local matches on Sundays. Our club has been one of the great nurseries of Parsi Cricke and a large number of the members of our club have played for Parsi representative elevens in Bombay and Poona Gymkhan matches and the Presidency, the Triangula and Quadrangular contests between the four great cricketing communities of Western India. Some were also selected to proceed to England with the second Parsi team which toured the Country in 1886 under the captaincy of Mr. P. D. Kanga. Our club called the "Young Zoroastrian Cricket Club," but it is nevertheless a cosmopolitan institution, for its membership has been open for the last forty and more years to all communities with only slight reservations. Members of the Hindu and other communities have been honoured members of the club and one of the most important objects of this institution namely that of promotion of unity among the different communities has had good results.

A GENEROUS GIFT.

"To commemorate this unique occasion, our worthy President Mr. Maneckji P. Bharucha has very generously offered a Cup worth Rs. 800, to be competed for by local Parsi clubs. The Cup will be named the "Young Zoroastrian Jubilee Cup." He has also offered Rs. 700 for awarding prizes out of the interest of the sum. Ours is a record of progress of which we can justly be proud and we have every hope of even bettering the record in the future. There is, however, one very serious difficulty which is likely to handicap our progress and that of many other cricket clubs in Bombay. There is hardly any elbow room in the vicinity of the maidan and it is becoming increasingly difficult for clubs to obtain rooms at reasonable rents The chief difficulty arises during the monsoon which is the cricket season in Bombay Therefore, we beg to suggest that clubs having their tents on the Esplanade should approach Government with a request to allow us to erect semi-permanent pavilions under the trees on the edge of the maidan. The successive Governors of Bombay during the last quarter of a century have most generously helped by their encouragement in popularising the game in this presidency. The traditions, established by that sporting governor of ours, Lord Harris, are still being maintained as is evidenced by the great interest which our popular Governor, His Excellency Sir George Lloyd showed at the time of the last quadrangular contest. We, therefore, earnestly hope that the Government of Bombay presided over by our popular Governor will kindly see their way to help us by acceding to our request to let us erect semi-permanent pavilions on the maidan. Nothing else has done so much as the Royal Game of Cricket to bring the rulers and the ruled and the different communities together.

MR. BILIMORIA'S SERVICES.

"Our thanks are also due to our worthy President Mr. M. P. Bharucha for the great zeal he has all along displayed in the welfare of the club and the very generous way in which he has come to its help when approached. This report would not be complete without a reference to the great services which Mr. J. L. Bilimoria, the Honorary Secretary, has rendered to the club during the last 25 years. Indeed he has been the life and soul of the club and the high position and popularity it has attained during the last quarter of a century are in no small measure due to his untiring energy, zeal, enthusiasm and devotion."

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THE MOSLEMS' POSITION.

HINDUS' DUTY.

MR. G. B. DESHPANDE'S ADDRESS

The following is an English rendering of the Presidential address (delivered in Marathi) by Mr. G. B. Deshpande to the Kolaba District Conference held at Uran, Gentlemen,

It was my intention to address you to-day laying stress upon the Reform question, as we find now-a-days that prominence is given to that subject and much controversy is raised about it in all political conferences, but as to-day is the most important day with regard to the question of Khilafat, leaving aside the usual method followed by others, I am going to express my own views about that subject before dealing with any other subject. Gentlemen, we see published to-day in all papers the final decision about this question arrived at by the League Nations and also a message of the Viceroy to all the Indian Muslims. Upto this time there was some hope that this question would be decided givin due regard to th wishes of the Indian Muslims and an agitatio was conducted by all the Indians resting upon this hope. The Mahomedans were agitating everywhere by sending in their deputation to England but to-day's reports in the papers gave a death-blow to our much cherished wishes as the decision is adverse to the wishes of Hindus and Mahomedans alike and it is quite natural that their minds will be disturbed to great extent.

Everybody is a lover of his own religion and it is especially the Muslims who are famous for their staunch adherence and love of Islam. It is well known that a true Mahomedan would be ever ready to sacrifice his life even for the sake of his religion. Therefore, to-day, a deep veil of misery has overspread the entire Mahomedan community owing to this decision being adverse to their religious sentiments even though this question was considered from a purely religious point of view. Gentlemen, it is the sacred duty of all the Hindus to be the shares of their Muslim breathren in their hour of trial with respect to this question. The Mahomedans' demands were very moderate. If it be assumed that owing to the demands of some of the Mahomedans being very extravagant at the outset it was impossible to accede to them, these were later on reduced to a minimum by the Mahomedan leaders with the consent of Mahatma Gandhi. And it is only those demands that were placed before the world and the League of Nations. These demands in no way lessened the dignity of the League of Nations at the same time they ensured a just penalty which Turkey must undergo as a defeated nation in the war.

THE TERMS.

The Muslim deputation removed the wrong notion of some European statesmen about the status of the Khalifa, which was considered akin to that of the Pope by them. According to Mahomedan scriptures and the Kuran it is not only that the Sultan of Turkey should be in possession of the Holy Places of Islam as Khalifa, but he must be powerful (strong) enough to hold them against the world (forces). Taking this injunction of the Koran into consideration it is impossible to treat this decision of the League of Nations as satisfactory in any way. Before the European war, Turkey was already dispossessed of her possessions and the present decision would dispossess her of something out of the remainder. The Sultan had to relinquish his suzerainty over Egypt finally. Syria will be swallowed up by France, Mesopotamia and Palestine will be swallowed up by England; the province which holds the sacred Places of Mecca and Medina within its limits is to be independent of Turkey and the Khalif is no longer to have any authority over the province. The Army and Navy are to disappear. Smyrna and a large portion of Thrace will be the Greek's share of the spoil. Thus the power of the Sultan is to be tremendously reduced and he will be rendered powerless to defend the sacred Places. There are indeed many a Faquir and Avaliya who has given up all wordly attachment among the Mahomedans; but real power is an indispensable adjunct of the Khilafat. But the present decision divests the Khilafat of this indispensable adjunct and thereby renders the Sultan unfit to become the Khalifa of Islam. The Muslims have, therefore, become dejected and sullen. That sacred Kerbala was sanctified by Imam Hasan who sacrificed his very life there for the cause of truth. The incident is still fresh in the memory of every believing Muslim and no Muslim can retain his patience when that very sacred place is being transferred into non-Muslim hands. Perchance the Sultan himself may become a stranger to his own religious rights and privileges and may openly declare that the present decision is just and proper and signs of this are already showing themselves, but that cannot satisfy a single true Muslim.

"SYMPATHY."

I do not think that the Hindus shall have done their duty by hollow expressions of sympathy when their Muslim brethren are suffering the pangs of this extreme mental distress. Sympathy has of late become a very cheap article in this age of high prices. Even the Viceroy has been feeling this sympathy for this plight of the Moslems. But of what avail is this formal sympathy? It is much better that such sympathy remains unexpressed. It may be asked: "What have Hindus to do with this question which is entirely one concerning the Moslem religion? Why should they meddle in this affair?" To raise such a question is clearly suicidal. Hindus and Mahomedans have now become a united whole. They have now come to appreciate the real value of unity. Both have now learnt by actual experience the harm which results from disunion and the Hindus and Moslems have thus become a united whole. And thus we have arrived at a point when both Hindus and Moslems ought to look upon the questions affecting either community as common to both and both to identify themselves completely with the pleasures and pains of either or the communities. The unity of Hindus and Moslems does not at all depend upon the new question of Khilafat nor upon the old question of cow-killing. On the contrary, it is as a consequence of this unity that the Moslem shave prohibited cow-killing and the Hindus the music in front of the Mosques. This unity has for its foundation the consciousness which has awakened in every Hindu and Moslem mind that we both are the sons of this same Aryabhumi (Land of the Aryas), that we eat of the same corn it yields and drink of the same water it provides, that in its plight and distress it is the one duty of both of us to save and raise our Motherland. Let those remember this well who would divide Hindus from Moslems in order to serve their own interest. This piece of tactics will no longer be of any avail to them. It is because the present unity has arisen out of this consciousness that we connive at the question of cow-killing. I remember Mahatma Gandhi to have said on one occasion "However much painful the cow-killing may be to us, if our Moslem brethren deem it indispensable we ought to tolerate it because of our being united with them as brethren." It is because this unity involves this noble sentiment that Hindus ought no longer to remain indifferent in this matter on the ground that the Khilafat question was exclusively one concerning Moslem religion that Hindus have nothing to do with it and that Hindus may at the most express their sympathy for the Moslems. We Hindus ought now to use all such constitutional measures to get this injustice removed as our Moslem brethren may elect to use. We must be prepared to suffer with Moslems all such consequences as may follow upon the use of such measures.

NON-CO-OPERATION.

Moslems have decided to carry on their agitation under the guidance of Mahatma Gandhi; and Mahatma Gandhi has assured that the non-co-operation agitation will be both beneficial and effective and the Hindus ought, therefore, to co-operate with Moslems in this agitation. Papers like the "Times of India" have been crying hoarse to impress that this agitation was not a peaceful one but one which was likely to break the public peace. This clearly indicates which may the wind blows. People of the ilk of the "Times" will invariably raise such a cry at every agitation however peaceful and constitutional if it happens to be effective; they will try their best to lead these agitations to ends the reverse of those originally intended. We have already had sufficient experience of this in regard to the Satyagraha movement. We must, however, be prepared to brave all such dangers. We are sure that any agitation carried on under the guidance of Mahatma Gandhi must be of a peaceful nature. We must, therefore, gather under his banner and work strenuously. The "Times" has also referred to another point which causes equal irritation in our minds. It argues that India being a poor country, non-coperation will result in starvation. In a sense it is right. But in this are they not ridiculing us for our poverty which they themselves have imposed on us? The Westerners measure the moral fibre of a nation by the amount of its wealth, as trash. Truth and justice being on our side we are sure to win in this seemingly unequal fight if only we pursue the right path.

"AN INSULT."

The message of the Viceroy is entirely unsatisfactory. I hope you will condemn it. The Viceroy advises us in this message to continue to be loyal. This is an insult to our nation. Did we deserve it after unswerving loyalty of a century and a half? Is this not quite out of place when the Government know that our loyalty remained proof against all acts of severe repression? We knew that during the most critical period in the war India held not more than 15 to 20 thousand troops and yet we not only were passively loyal but did everything in our power to help the Government in every possible way. Is this not a sufficient proof of our loyalty? After such a long rule and such long experience are we not entitled to advise the Government to be more true to the people? The Viceroy in his message maintains that the same high principles have been applied which the Allies have applied to other conquered nations. Do these high principles consist in breaking pledges solemnly given, and in swallowing up countries like Egypt immediately after the declaration of there being no desire of territorial acquisition? Look at it from any point of view. I consider this message as inopportune, uncalled, for unsatisfactory and insulting and I am confident you will agree with me in this view. Attempts to create differences among us on this point are quite likely. Even Moslems will be divided. Several will come into trouble. But those who concur with me in this view have no cause to fear. The laws of fear and false dignity are past. We must get this wrong righted by strenuous and united efforts.

To my mind there is one more reason besides this and it is necessary to consider it here. This question is very important from a political point of view also. The British Government were greatly in need of our help when Turkey entered the European war by declaring a war against the Allies. The Government were also in need of securing Mahomedan help. It was impossible, so to say, to defeat Turkey without the help of both Hindus and Mahomedans and the prospect of a German defeat more or less depended on the Turkish defeat. How to secure the help of Hindus and Mahomedans was a question always harassing the minds of the British statesmen in this difficult situation. The question of how to induce the Indian Mahomedans to fight against their own co-religionist was agitating the minds of British statesmen. Indian Mahomedans were in a dilemma. On the one hand they were faced with a situation of not helping the Government at the critical juncture and thus not transgressing the command of their religious injunction and on the other they were confronted with the situation of transgressing the commands of their religion by fighting against their co-religionists. The Prime Minister and other Ministers became aware of this difficulty of the Indian Mahomedans and proclaimed that the war was not a crusade and they further assured the Indian Mahomedans that nothing which could shock their religious feelings could be done after the termination of the war. Relying on this assurance, the Indian Mahomedans became ready to fight against their co-religionists and pressed them very hard in Mespot and other places and ultimately defeated them. It is due to this reason mainly that our Government came out victorious out of this present war. This being the case, the present decision with regard to Turkey is in contradiction of all the solemn pledges. This decision has shocked the religious sentiments of our Mahomedan brethren.

OUR DUTY.

The Hindus have to consider this question from another point of view, namely the political consideration. Our goal in politics is determined. It is attaining self-Government within the British Empire. This goal is based on our own self-interest. It is sheer folly to aver that we say this out of fear of the I. P. C. or of any other repressive laws. We have come to this decision after deliberate consideration of our situation. This being our position, it is our duty, nay it is our right as British citizens, to see and examine on what principle the Empire is conducted and to watch the utterances and the acts of responsible Ministers. We keenly desire that the leading strings of our Empire ought not to be in the hands of dishonest or incapable Ministers. It is but our right to see that they are not in the hands of such Ministers. At this juncture we must exercise our right if we fail to exercise that right we would be guilty of failing in our duty as loyal citizens of the British Empire. Mr. Lloyd George is not an ordinary man. He is the Prime Minister of the Empire and nothing could be done which is not desired by him. So we all Indians—Hindus, Mohamedans, Parsis and Christians—ought to be very watchful to see that the utterances of such Ministers are in perfect agreement with their acts. We have been neglecting our duty in this respect so long. Our deplorable condition is due to many causes but our failure of duty in this respect is one of those causes. We can't afford to be negligent henceforth. We must see that the British Ministers do not fall victims to the habit of breaking the solemn pledges. How many pledges have been broken so far as we are concerned? Statesmen generally are expert in speaking one thing and doing another. What guarantee is there that pledges given to us today in respect of Self-Government would not be broken to-morrow. You might be remembering Lord Curzon as Chancellor of the Calcutta University, charging the Indian as wanting in love for truth. His Lordship would have to hang down his head if he were to be asked to-day if the love of truth of England—his own nation—is to be measured by the standard of Mr. Lloyd George, who had no scruples in breaking his solemn pledges. From this it is clear this question can't be regarded as communal. It affects all Indians. Looking from this point of view it behoves the Hindus and other non-Moslems to take up this question even though the Mahomedans renounce it for some reason or other. The Hindus must remember that the Mahomedans are affected directly to-day and there is no knowing that they will not be affected to-morrow by similar considerations.

A USELESS ARGUMENT.

It is urged by some "What is the sin of the Government of India? What could it have done to prevent this adverse decision that you cease co-operation with it"? But such argument is useless. If the contentions of the Hindus and Moslems had recommended itself to the Government of India and if it had stood firm, the decision would certainly have been different. If the Viceroy feels real sympathy for the Moslems, he should resign his post and return to his own country. He could easily have saved the decision of the Allies who have exasperated the minds of the Indian people. India has secured a seat in the Peace Conference. The Government of India has a right to affix its signature on the final treaty through its representative. If, therefore, the Viceroy sincerely feels for Indian Moslems as he professes to do, he should send either Mr. Gandhi or Mr. Shaukat Ali who feels very very keenly on this point to represent his Government. India would be satisfied if they are satisfied.

DEWAN CHOJURAM,

EXPLANATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I would be grateful if you would kindly publish the following in the columns of your paper:—

My departure from Junagadh seems to have created some misgiving in the minds of the people; I was compelled to leave the place on account of my ill-health and unsuitability of the climate; I arrived there in very poor health and though every arrangement was made for my rest and comfort, the trouble continued necessitating my departure.

I was hardly able to do any work of the Administration and so my ability or otherwise in its management could not be judged by the public. I am deeply grateful to his Highness the Nawab Saheb for his kindness and sympathy during my illness.—Yours, etc.

T. CHOJURAM, C. I. E.,
Dewan Bahadur.

Mhow, May 21.

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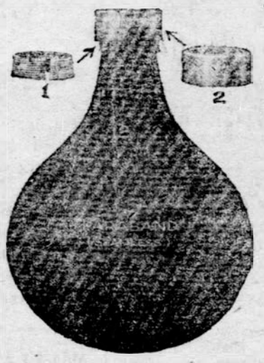

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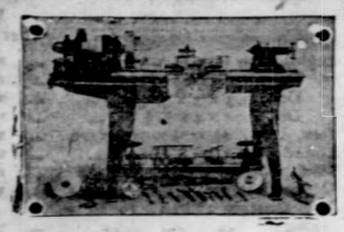

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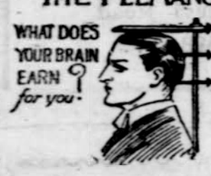

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THE WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, May 22.

A western depression has caused numerous dust storms and thunder storms in North-West India. Rainfall has been nearly general in Rajputana and local in Assam, Bengal and Behar. A few falls also have occurred in Lower Burma, Orissa, Central Punjab and on north Madras coast. Chief amounts are:—Victoria Point, Shillong three quarters of an inch, Dhubri, one, Saugor Island one and half, Darjeeling, Purnea, three quarters, Montgomery, Jaipur, Ajmer a half, Bikaner a quarter, Jodhpur one.

Forecast:—Extension into Gujerat, Central India, United Provinces, Punjab and surrounding hills.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

Bombay, 21st May 1920.

Names of observations taken at 5 a.m. 10 a.m. 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barrometer corrected to 32 deg. Fans.	29.794	Inches
Temperature of Air	85.9	Deg.
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77.4	"
Dew Point	74.3	"
Relative humidity of Air	0.688	"
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy =10)	1.8	"
Maximum temperature of Air	91.5	"
Minimum do. do.	81.0	"
Central Directions of Wind from midnight to midnight	W	
Movement of Wind	136	Miles.
Fall of Rain	0.00	Inches
Total fall during month	0.05	"
Do. do. year	1.82	"
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 22nd	0.00	"

SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and height of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Mean time. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock:—

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	HIGH WATER Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still.	Day of Month.	LOW WATER Bombay Mean time.	Depth on Still.
	May	h. m.	ft. in	May	h. m.	ft. in
Fri.	28	m 8 48	25 9	28	m 2 17	17 6
		e 8 32a	25 5		e 2 42a	20 3
Sat.	22	m 9 37	26 5	22	m 3 35	16 1
		e 3 23a	28 5		e 8 56a	18 3
Sun.	23	m 3 38	26 10	23	m 9 33	17 5
		e 4 18a	27 5		e 10 11a	18 3
Mon.	24	m 3 38	26 10	24	m 9 38	17 7
		e 4 18a	27 6		e 11 4a	18 5
Tues.	25	m 4 46	25 2	25	m 10 46	18 11
		e 5 18a	26 6			
Wed.	26	m 6 7	24 10	26	m 0 18	18 4
		e 6 25a	25 10		e 0 10a	19 10
Thu.	27	m 7 41	25 3	27	m 1 23	17 11
		e 7 34a	25 6		e 1 36a	19 2

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

May	Sunrise.	Sunset.
" 14 (Friday)	6h. 10m.	7h. 2m.
" 15 (Saturday)	6h. 9m.	7h. 2m.
" 16 (Sunday)	6h. 8m.	7h. 3m.
" 17 (Monday)	6h. 8m.	7h. 3m.
" 18 (Tuesday)	6h. 7m.	7h. 4m.
" 19 (Wednesday)	6h. 6m.	7h. 4m.
" 20 (Thursday)	6h. 5m.	7h. 5m.

Phases of the Moon:—

Full Moon 1920 April	3d.	6h.	24-7m. p.m.
Last Quarter "	11d.	6h.	54-2m. p.m.
New Moon "	19d.	5h.	18-1m. a.m.
First Quarter "	26d.	6h.	57-5m. p.m.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 22nd May 1920, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—There have been duststorms in the east and the Central Punjab, and Hissar reports a light fall of rain. The sky is moderately clouded at Multan and is clear or only lightly clouded elsewhere. Humidity is in excess in the south but is in defect in the extreme north of the division. Day temperature is in defect at Multan; night temperature is considerably below the average in the southeast Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Cloud has increased and the sky is moderately to heavily clouded over the division. Humidity is in excess at Jhansi. Day temperature is about normal in the division; night temperature is lower than usual at Agra and Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—There have been numerous dust or thunderstorms and rainfall associated with them has been nearly general in Rajputana. Jodhpur reports .00" of rain Jaipur 0.56", Ajmer 0.50" and Bikaner 0.24". The sky is clear in upper Sind and is lightly to moderately clouded over the rest of the division. The air is damper than usual in upper Sind and at most station in Rajputana. Day temperature is about normal but night temperature has fallen in Rajputana and is considerably below the average there. Kotah reports a minimum of 70.8 deg. which is 16 deg. below the normal.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—The sky is heavily clouded at Indore and is lightly to moderately clouded over the rest of the division. Humidity is in excess at Bhuj and Neemuch and is about normal elsewhere. Day temperature is below the average at Rajkot, Bhavnagar Para and Ahmedabad and in Cutch and Central India West. Night temperature is about normal except at Neemuch where it is considerably below the average.

The Central Provinces.—There have been very light falls of rain at Raipur and Saugor. The sky is lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is in excess at Jubbulpore, Khandwa and Chanda. Day temperature is slightly below the average in the division; night temperature is below normal at Saugor and Raipur but is above it at Nagpur.

The Konkan.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity and temperature continue to remain about normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—The sky is lightly to moderately clouded in East Hyderabad and is almost clear elsewhere. Humidity is about normal except at Nizamabad where the air is drier than usual. Day temperature is about normal in the division; night temperature is lower than usual at Ahmednagar and is about normal elsewhere.

General Remarks.—Numerous dust or thunderstorms have caused nearly general rain in Rajputana with a few falls in southeast Punjab. A few duststorms have also occurred in the Central Punjab, the United Provinces, and the north of the Central Provinces. Night temperature has fallen and the air is damper than usual in Rajputana and the adjacent parts of the Punjab and the United Provinces.

Thunder showers are likely to continue in Rajputana and may extend into the Punjab and the Central parts of the country.

INDIA TELEGRAPHIC SUMMARY FOR THE 21ST MAY 1920.

Temperature has become normal and duststorms are appearing in northwest India. Rainfall has been nearly general in the Bay Islands and Assam, and local in Lower Burma and Bengal. A few falls have occurred in Bihar, the east Punjab and on the north Madras coast.

Chief amounts are:—Port Blair, Table Island, Moulmein three-quarters of an inch; Darjiling three; Bogra one; Nellore three-quarters.

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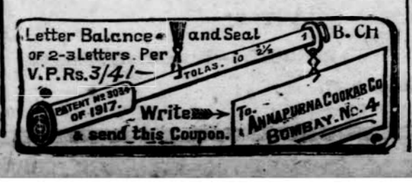

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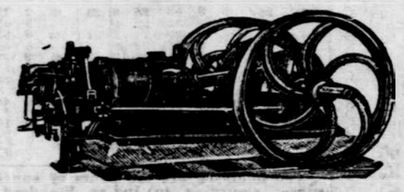

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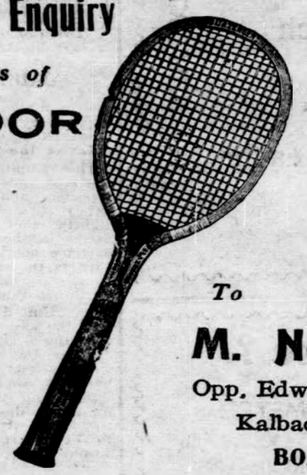

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Literature and Art.

(FROM OUR SUNDAY EDITION.)

MODERN INDIA.

"India's Silent Revolution," by Fred. B. Fisher—Published by Macmillan and Co., Ltd.

Popular revolutions are no longer considered to be phenomena peculiar to the West. Japan first proved to the world that the East could change and change rapidly. China became a republic quickly and silently. In Turkey and even in Persia the new leaven has worked, though their proximity to Europe does not enable them to develop their individuality undisturbed by more puissant nations. The advance made by India on the path of the new civilisation has recently attracted much attention. She was accorded place by the side of the British Colonies international conferences, and an Indian sits in the British House of Lords. India was represented at the International Labour Conference and the problems connected with Indian migration are also directing the attention of the White peoples towards this country. The demand for information about modern India is met by a rapidly growing supply of books.

There was a time when writers on India laid down a narrow definition of nationality, which sufficed the need of European countries, and argued learnedly whether India could be called a nation or merely a geographical entity. Recent history has shown that a geographical unity helps to create other common interests, and though language, religion, and society may present an appearance of variety, a feeling of political unity may bind together a large number of seemingly heterogeneous communities. Even now certain writers lose their way in the mazes of their learning and are unable to decide how they should speak of India. Mr. Gilchrist, who has reprinted with additions the lectures delivered by him at the Calcutta University, is one of these learned persons who puzzle their readers. In the introduction to his book, Mr. Ramsay Muir lays down that individuality is an essential element in national consciousness, and doubts whether the family and caste sentiments attributed to Hindus are consistent with real national feeling. Statesmen do not trouble themselves with these academic discussions, and a well-known retired official has recently published a book on Indian nationality, in which he narrates the history of Indian politics from the year 1885 up to date, and asks his readers to accept Indian national activity as an established fact.

Mr. F. B. Fisher is an American who is familiar with phenomenon of different races constituting a single nation, and though the peoples of India may not be quite so united as those of the United States, he is not surprised by the unity of political feeling in this country. He describes not only the political, but the social, religious, and economic situation in this land clearly and concisely, and enables the reader to grasp the issues which have arisen and will arise in the near future. He has visited India more than once, and writes with a vividness which would be beyond the power of one whose knowledge was derived from mere books. It would be too much to expect an American to see the heart of India and some of his speculations are more interesting than helpful. Thus he thinks that if all the other nations of Asia should ever combine and be drawn into a war with the White nations of the earth, India would take the side of the latter, for her peoples are Aryan, while other Asiatics are mostly non-Aryan. The contingency here contemplated is very remote and is scarcely worth discussing. But ethonological theories do not work upon the Indian imagination in the manner expected by Mr. Fisher. In his chapter on the Home Rule movement he asserts that the Musalman community is the Ulster of India, and that "to-day the Indian National Congress stands as a Moderate party," by which he perhaps means that it contains no anarchists. India is changing so rapidly that foreigners can not easily follow the march of events. Yet Mr. Fisher's book will be found very useful by those who seek to understand new India.

IN CENTRAL ASIA.

Good books abound in English on Central Asia. But they are generally so heavily interlarded with scientific matter that their pages prove repulsive to men who are never likely to visit the regions themselves, but who at the same time never cease taking intelligent interest in the expansion of our geographical knowledge. A very agreeably written work has come to hand "Through Deserts and Oases of Central Asia." The joint authors are Miss Ella Sykes and her soldier-scholar brothers, Brigadier-General Sir Percy Sykes. The authors have incorporated a good deal of new material in spite of the fact that they have avoided reference to the subjects ably and already exhaustively dealt with by Sir Aurel Stein. The name of Miss Ella Sykes is in a manner a guarantee of a most interesting book of travel. Her "Persia on a Side Saddle" is introduction enough to recommend her works to readers desiring to have an insight into regions of Kasghar, the Pamirs, or the Roof of the World, Yarkand and Khotan. To Miss Sykes belongs the honour of being the first Englishwoman to cross the dangerous passes of the Pamirs. She is also the first English lady, with the single exception of Mrs. Littledale, to have visited Khotan. Indian readers will note the great influence exercised by Anglo-Indian vocabulary in the heart of high Asia. In Kasghar you speak of *Chuprassis* and in the medley of foreign terms against which we jostle, we come across many a familiar representative of the Anglo-Indian bureaucracy. There is the Khan Saheb who has penetrated with his personality and title the kingdom of Jado as Khotan is sometimes called. Miss Ella had the great advantage of her sex in her travels. She saw much in the Zenanas which would have remained a sealed book even to her adventerous and influential brother and has reached all she saw. There is a goodly population of Indians scattered in groups throughout these territories and the Afghan element has also claims on our notice. The Abdalis, for instance, in Chinese Turkestan claim kinship with their namesakes of Khorasan and Herat but they are locally believed to be the descendants of Yezid who slew the Imam Hussein at Kerbala. Until the time of Yakub Beg, they used to enact a play in which the Shias were reviled. Grenard, who studied this mysterious people,—one of the many tribes whose origins defy research,—concludes that they are the descendants of a Persian Shia Colony. But such is the conflict of authority that Stein who has recently visited the locality holds them to be Gipsies. The historical sketch of Chinese Turkestan perhaps constitutes pages which have the greatest claim on our scrutiny. The interplay of the Buddhist, Muslim and Nestorian faiths is indicated without depriving the subject of its living practical interest. The Chinese and the Russian ethnic traits are discussed without obscuring the more salient bearing of the situation on present day politics. According to Sir Percy Sykes, the old order of isolation on which China relied is passing and the new order which includes modern methods of communication is coming into force hastened by the desire for progress which is affecting large sections of people in Asia. The future of Chinese Turkestan like the fate of many an Asiatic region is in the melting pot. But at the present time there are many parts of Asia which have reason to envy the peace and plenty enjoyed by the inhabitants of Chinese Turkestan. The degradation which was associated with manual labour is giving way to the new view of dignity of labour. The Chinese official with his nails six inches long indicative of his lordly abstention from manual work will soon be as rare as the celestial with the long cue. For the lover of the romantic, the transformation is so rapid that he may be strongly recommended after the perusal of these pages to visit the places which still retain much of the premiaeval freshness before the ruthless era dawns which cannot be far off but which will level all to an utilitarian plane of vulgar commerce and screeching railroads.

MR. SYMON'S ESSAYS.

Colour Studies in Paris, by Arthur Symons, Chapman and Hall. Price 7s. 8d.

This book is to be enjoyed sippingly, as we enjoy sherbet. It is a memory-awakener to those, who have been in the famous *Quartier Latin*. Latin Quarter and the Montmartre!—What visions of beauty, and squalor, of flamboyant folly, of literary and artistic drunkenness, do they not evoke? It is there, that the seeds of most ideas in Europe were sown. It is there, that they flowered in the mind of some divinely intoxicated *flaneur*. Mr. Symons is just the man to give us true pictures of it, because he himself was born there as an artist. He is more French than English in spirit and flesh. How few (if any) Englishmen could have written these lines, which are redolent of the Bohemian quarter of Paris:—

Eyelids of women, little curls of hair,
A little nose curved softly, like a shell,
A red mouth like a wound, a mocking veil:
Phantoms, before the dawn, how phantom-fair.

Most of these essays were written before the war, but they are collected together, and published now. But as they are pretty, artistic productions, they have lost nothing by the delay in publication.

Of the articles in the book, the one on "Paris and ideas" is just and revealing. Mr. Symons tries to show here, how indebted is the artistic and literary Europe to Paris—to the Latin Quarter. The notes on Paul Verlaine, are sympathetic, as well as penetrating. 'Pauvre Lelian' has been much misinterpreted by philistines, and by persons who refuse to admit the right of a genius to have his own notions of morality. Mr. Symons shows with exquisite skill, what a kind-hearted man Verlaine was. As a man, he was weak, but good and great. The illustrations in the book are also magnetic, because they speak the language of French Art

V. B. M.

A GUJARATI NOVEL.

GRAMYA GOWRI.

Gramya Gowri is a social novel; its author paraphrases it by calling it a picture of the unusuality of the present age. It has a long introduction from the pen of Mr. Maganbhai Chaturbhai Patel, which tries to show how we have been falling off from our old ideals, e.g., the *Varnashrama Dharma*, and quotes in extenso the opinion of one of the best pro-Indian Englishmen of our time, Sir John Woodroffe. The introduction, however, is so moulded that those who care for this sensational side of the book only can very well skip it over, i's non-perusal neither appreciates nor deprecates the merits of this novel. It is specially aimed at making us cry a halt at the headlong rush in our career of imitation of the methods of the West in our economic and social dealings. The evil of speculttion borrowed from the Stock Exchanges of London and New York, the coming in contact with unscrupulous foreign office agents, the floatation of new companies, the sinister influence of the public press called in aid of such frauds, these and like phases are represented by the male personal of this novel, living and having their being in cosmopolitan cities like Bombay. As against them, are placed soberer, saner and honester men living in villages. The feminine element is also represented by two contrasting groups; the fast and loose living society women of this city, who champion suffragettism, who fall in love with foreigners, and who, living the slaves of fashion, ruin themselves financially and in virtue, are set off against the chaste, virtuous, simple and natural living women of the village (in other words Gramya Gowri). The photographic illustrations are as extravagantly drawn as the pictures drawn by the author of his heroes and heroines. Barring the exaggerations, inevitable in the case of a beginner, who thinks he cannot too forcibly impress what he has to say on his readers, unless he drives it in pretty strongly, the novel would be indeed a readable production. The writer himself is conscious of the drawback in his language, which he has rendered meticulous by the use of Sanskrit words, in places where racy vernacular ones would have served his purpose better. The only way to felicitate the young writer would be to congratulate him on the diversion he has made in taking to literature from the drab and unimaginative fields of trade and commerce.

K.

NOTES AND NEWS.

Mrs. H. A. Tata has issued a phamplet, short sketch of Indian Women's Franchise Work, from the Polican Press, 2, Carmelite Street, London.

* * * * *

The Khilafat agitation has inspired some Muslim poets of Sindh to poetise on current political problems. Some realy delightful pieces have already found place in prints.

* * * * *

Sind work merchants constitute the richest trading community in Sind. They own establishments in practically every big city on the face of the earth. A small broachure has been printed from the Standard Printing Works, Hyderabad (Sind), giving a short history of the growth of the community.

* * * * *

Richard Dehmel who died recently in Hamburg was known as Germany's proletarian poet. He was said to have personified the spiritual struggle of the youth of its present generation. They called him "Whitman of Germany."

* * * * * *

German papers have began coming into India. "To convince other nations that it is in the interest of mankind that the old prosperity should again be re-established in Central Europe and that this prosperity will not prove a menace but a benefit to the rest of the world," the Auslandverlag G. M. B. H. Krausenstrane 38-39. Berlin Sw 19, have issued an English monthly called the "Export and Import Review." The journal, says the Editor "will give to the English speaking reader a true and candid account of the industrial development in Germany. It wishes to deceive no one; it will be German in every thing except on language. It will not treat of things political but it will merely proclaim the mighty epic of work." In this manner the editor hopes "to dispel mistrust" so that the German people may "take place again by the side of other great peoples of the world, not as a mighty military or nava power but as a nation of workers."

* * * * *

The Lawn Bank, Keats Grove, Hampstead where John Keats the famous English poe lived from 1818-1820 is now in the market However, a Committee on which many me eminent in literature are serving, has bee formed to buy the place and maintain it as Keats memorial.

* * * * * *

Delhi is, verily, having a newspaper boom A few dailies have already made appearance the course of the last few months, and now another daily is to come out from 1st June.

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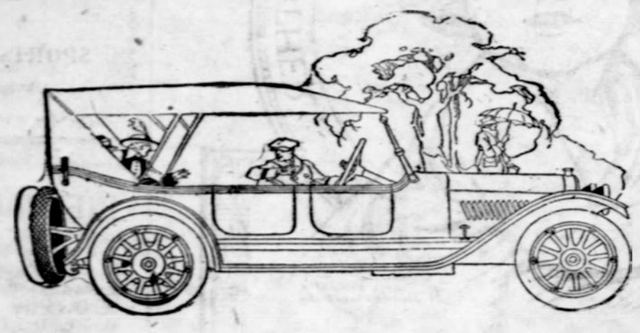

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